REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,156.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Galle	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18		Feb.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Calicut	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Allepey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	9
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar, on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched hence about 20th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 20 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
„ „ Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class „	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

(*Port to be hereafter declared.*)

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class............£30 | Second Class..........£30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship SUSSEX, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(*To leave about the 18th instant.*)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. OLAF, Captain Hills, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ „ to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(*To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.*)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 0
„ „ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Heptoola Allibhoy—

2,000 Bundles Refined Nail Rod Iron, weighing 50 tons or thereabouts.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
5 „ Blue, White, and Orange Prints.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
5 „ T. Red Twist, No. 40.

TO BE LET, a comfortable Furnished Bungalow on Bandora Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. VIOLET are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

S.S. WALAMO, FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the ARRIVAL of the above STEAMER. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owen, s.s. Walamo.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1871 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
13th January 1872.

NOTICE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE AND TO SHIPS' STORES DEALERS.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., Liverpool, begs to announce that shortly will be received, *via* Suez Canal, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN. Steadiness of character indispensable.—Apply to CHARLES C. ADLEY, C.E., Agent, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Garawarra, C.P.

Best Electro-Plated
PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles, each
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

Electro-Plated Ware
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

De La Rue & Co.'s
PLAYING CARDS

of about fifty, including all the new and most beautiful patterns, Each Pack, As. 10, As. 12, Rs. 1, 1-2, 1-6, 1-8, 1-12, and 2, Dozen Packs, Rs. 7, 8, 11, 12-8, 15, 16-8, 20, and 22-8.

Superior Thin Ivory Visiting Cards
and
CARD CASES.
FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
Menu and Programme Cards.
CARD BOARDS AND MOUNTS.
Stationery of every description
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Good Testimonials from last Employers.—Address "C.J.," Sailor's Home.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses ; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—The CREDITORS of the late Mr. NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO are requested to be good enough to send in their CLAIMS in writing, as soon as possible, to the address of his widow, MEHEREEBAI, at No. 153 B, Girgaum Back Road.

7th January 1872.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 55 Pairs of BULLOCKS will be received up to noon of the 18th inst. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any Bullock offered.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 18th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Health Department, during 1872. Full information will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., for the PURCHASE of the Steam Vessels JORAWAR and SIND. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF (Rs. 68½) per SHARE, WILL BE MADE at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH, A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY'S long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BULL & CO.,

OUTFITTERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of the general Public to their extreme LOW PRICES for CASH.

Dress Suit, lined with rich Silk	Rs. 70 0
Tweed Suits, from Rs. 18 to	46 0
White Drill Suits, from	10 0
Tweed Trowsers, from	8 0

HELMETS.

Christy's White Cover	14 0
Ellwood's Regulation, Cloth Cover	18 0
Hawk's New Regulation, Cloth Cover	18 0
Chain Chin Straps (Gilt)	5 0

FELT HATS.

New Shape, with high crown	7 0
Low Crown	6 0
Superior soft Crown	6 0
Cork Merino, Black and Coloured	6 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Dress Hats	14 0
Christy's Dress Hats	12 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
Travelling Caps	2 8
Large Stock of Gent's Pith Hats at	4 0
Good Shaped Pith Hats for Ladies at	3 8

SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth, best material	½ Dozen for	30 0
Silk, mixed material	„ „	46 0
Silk and Wool do.	„ „	46 0
Best all-Wool Flannel	„ „	42 0
Coloured Cambric	„ „	18 0
Ditto with Collars	„ „	22 0
Long Cloth Shirts	from Rs. 45 to	60 0

COLLARS.

West End	per Dozen Rs. 4 and	5
Pall Mall	„ „ 4 and	5 0
Shakespeare		5 0
Knight		5 0
Westbourne		5 0
Olympic, with white and coloured Tie Ends		6 0

SOCKS.

Brown Cotton Thread	from	7 0
White do. do.		8 0
Gent's Superior Thread Hose, plain & embroidered,	from 12 to	20 0
Gent's Thin Merino, plain and striped		13 0
Gent's Thick ditto	from	11 0

TIES, SAILOR'S KNOT SCARVES, MADE BOWS, SUCE-SCARVES, &c.
in all the New Patterns, Checks, Spots, Stripes, and Black, &c.

BULL & CO.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies —
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay and Poona :—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Thacker, Vining & Co., and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona :—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta :—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad :—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria :—D. Robertson & Co.
London :—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
AT
ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS.
LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats { Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s }	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS.

Harrogate, London, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets { Low Crown }	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	28 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES,
LATEST SHAPES.

Promenade, Jules Favre, Livingstone Small Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	1 12 2 4 2 12	2 0 2 8 3 2
Conqueror, Duke, Stroller Large Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	2 0 2 6 2 12	2 4 2 12 3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk Winsors for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow	1 12 to 3 4	2 0 to 3 12
Best Town Thumb Ties	0 14	1 0
Best Eglington	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
„ made Bows	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 63 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	- - - -	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather.	- - - -	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	- - - -	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	- - - -	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	- - - -	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	- - - -	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair	9 8	11 0
„ „ extra wide	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases	1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½	16 8	18 0
Damask Napkins, 5/8 by 5/8	10 8	12 0
„ „ ¾ by ¾	15 0	16 8
Real Whitney Blankets, white, per pair	23 0	26 0
Scarlet	22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz.	9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz.	14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish { For Both }	20 0	23 0
Extra large do.	28 0	32 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from	7 8	8 8
„ Front Studs „	13 0	14 8
„ Links „	18 0	20 0
„ Solitaires „	16 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs	{ Warranted 14 Carat	1 8	1 12
Front „	Gold on Ivory, last	3 12	4 8
Solitaires	for years }	4 0	4 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of
JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menier, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c , &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voices. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER.—NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for Messrs. J. AITKEN & Co., The Brewery Falkirk.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries : EDINBURGH.
London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
Established 1749.

R. YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, via SUEZ CANAL.

In Casks of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20
Ditto of 8 „	Pts.	„ 26

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPET & Co.,
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases	at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
London—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anaemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona
BIRRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Press Co.'s shares and Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issue. Spinning shares closed declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	197½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,260
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	9,5
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,500	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	520
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,125
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,490
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,065
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106¼ to ⅜
Gold Leaf	16-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-9-6
Australian Gold	16-9-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th January compared with the statement issued on 6th January :—

LIABILITIES.	6th Jan.	13th Jan.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	247,06,721	242,37,909
Do. do. do. at Branches	17,12,247	14,33,372
Other Deposits	125,28,793	125,94,220
Post Bills	30,194	33,349
Cash Credits, undrawn	10,28,475	9,99,087
Rs.	465,06,430	457,97,937
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	43,07,138	41,73,277
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	95,91,898	83,42,818
Loans, on Security of do do.	21,40,308	27,28,457
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,927	11,946
Bills Discounted	85,61,419	95,00,910
Stamps	7,280	7,081
Dead Stock ...Rs. 4,91,575 Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,36,575	4,36,575
Bullion	34,52,526	19,74,160
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,01,636	3,09,270
Cash and Currency Notes	176,01,723	178,13,443
Rs.	465,06,430	457,97,937

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13TH, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate. Rs.	For Past Week. Rs. a. p.	Present Week. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st Jan. 1872	......	......	......	1,76,618 6 0
Rates—House, Water, Lighting, & Police	16,03,399	11,703 5 6	15,158 10 11	26,862 0 5
Duties—Town	4,33,695	17,456 13 1	7,757 10 11	25,214 8 0
Do. Tobacco, with Licences	1,25,000	2,900 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,400 0 0
Do. Liquor Licences	1,25,000	13,138 8 0	9,063 8 0	22,202 0 0
Conveyances, Licences	8,991	288 2 0	369 10 0	657 12 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,000	3,315 2 0	3,495 0 0	6,810 2 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	11,493 6 6	6,120 5 6	17,618 12 0
Halalcore Cess	2,11,758	1,172 8 3	1,468 2 10	2,640 11 1
Health Department (Census)	12,000	12,000 0 0	......	12,000 0 0
Municipal Workshop	......	......	224 7 4	224 7 4
Municipal Debt	......	......	......	......
Deposits	......	3,343 13 6	......	3,343 13 6
Advances	......	189 13 8	499 0 7	688 14 3
Miscellaneous—Fines and Penalties	15,500	97 8 0	20 0 0	117 8 0
Do. Sundry Receipts	19,000	51 6 10	174 12 8	226 3 6
Do. Fees	50,386	1,996 10 5	858 9 3	2,855 3 8
Do. Savings	......	......	*26 15 10	*26 15 10
Receipts on Account of Last Year's Assets	......	600 0 0	......	600 0 0
Rupees...	30,66,729	79,752 1 9	†46,682 14 2	†1,26,434 15 11
			Rupees...	2,03,053 5 11
Total Receipts		... Rs. 46,709 14 0		... Rs. 1,26,461 15 9
* Less Debits		... „ 26 15 10		... „ 26 15 10
		† Rs. 46,682 14 2		Rs. 1,26,434 15 11
DISBURSEMENTS.				
General Superintendence Rs.	1,34,956	7,776 11 1	261 0 0	8,037 11 1
Assessment of Rates, Taxes, &c.	55,582	3,517 7 11	901 4 0	4,418 11 11
Collection Department	56,293	4,593 2 7	......	4,593 2 7
Police & Fire Engines	3,54,804	......	28,219 1 11	28,219 1 11
Public Health Department	7,84,728	15,563 9 6	27,173 2 10	42,736 12 4
Public Works—Establishment	36,780	......	892 6 4	892 6 4
Miscellaneous New Work	......	......	......	......
Lighting	2,71,566	......	......	......
Watering / Repairs, roads	3,20,000	......	1,658 0 0	1,658 0 0
Repairs—Municipal Buildings	14,000	......	......	......
Improvement of Streets	50,000	......	......	......
Water Works, Maintenance	75,604	......	......	......
Drainage	2,78,824	......	......	......
Victoria Gardens	3,000	......	......	......
Municipal Workshops	......	......	......	......
Municipal Debt	6,02,130	30,751 2 0	3,615 0 0	34,396 2 0
Primary Education	8,500	......	......	......
Deposits	......	......	12,600 0 0	12,600 0 0
Advances	......	284 7 4	38 7 10	322 15 2
Plant & Stores	15,070	352 6 11	......	352 6 11
Miscellaneous	10,412	588 12 0	*137 0 0	451 12 0
Payments on Account of last Year's Liabilities	......	10,536 12 1	7,011 14 3	17,548 10 4
Rupees	30,72,379	73,964 7 5	†82,263 5 2	1,56,227 12 7
Balance on 13th January 1872	......	......	......	1,46,825 9 4
			Rupees...	2,03,053 5 11
Total Disbursements				... Rs. 82,400 5 2
* Less Credits				... „ 137 0 0
				† 82,263 5 2

T. C. HOPE,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOSHERWANJEE COYAJEE,
Assistant Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CALCUTTA.—11TH JANUARY.

Government Securities, only purchases for investors' orders :—
4 per cents., at Rs. 99-0 or 1-0 discount.
4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 101-14, and small sums at Rs. 102.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 110-0.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th January, 2-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th January, 7-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 48 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th January, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 13th January, 7-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 51 minutes.

London, 15th Jan., 3 P.M.—Latest dates received from Calcutta, 15th Jan., 4-3 P.M.; from Bombay, 15th Jan., 3-2 P.M.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 2	0 5
„ Galle one message in	0 0	10 53
„ Kurrachee	1 28	0 9
„ Madras	1 35	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Jan. P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th Jan., 2-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Jan., 9 55 A.M., via Turkey, 14th Jan., 6-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 13th Jan., 8-11 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

London, 15th Jan., 2 P.M.—Latest date received from Kurrachee, 15th Jan., 1-5 P.M.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Manilla	Hamilton	Liverpool, Sept. 8.
	Walamo (s)	Owen	London, Dec. 12.
	Ontario	Scott	Liverpool, Aug. 7.
	Bella Maria	Williams	Liverpool, Aug. 8.
	Nelson	Rands	London, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Aden Suez.

The barque Fazul Currim, Nacoda, to Juddah and Hoodooda, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Evening Star, to Rangoon.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
12	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, Jan. 4.
	British Monarch	Rowe	Bombay, Nov. 28.
	Pembroke Castle	Bailiff	London, Oct. 8.
	Star of Erin	Mill	London, Sept. 28.
	Siam Supporter	Poole	Bankok, Dec. 15.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
12	Marie Therese	Bimlipatam.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 13th January.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·919	in.
Temperature of the Air	71·1	„
Wet-bulb Thermometer	62·0	„
Dew Point	56·3	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·602	„
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded = 8	0·0	„
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·2	„
Minimum do. do.	64·2	„
General Direction of wind, NNW, N, NE, NNW, Movement in 24 hours	271	miles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke, 10 cases sherry, and 1 case brandy, D. Merwanjee & Co.

Sam Mendel, 5 cases cotton bolls, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 14 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.

Media, 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 125 kegs lead ore, R. Jewraj.

Pembrokeshire, 20 case eau de cologne, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 2 cases cutlery and 1 case hardware, B. Heptoola; 123 casks beer, H. Pestonjee's Sons; 80 casks pale ale, Merwanjee & Co.

City of Cashmere, 12 packages earthenware, J. N. Mahomed.

West Australian, 169 cases beer, D. Sorabjee & Co.; 83 casks pale ale, S. R. Sookia.

St. Olaf s, 130 kegs red lead, P. Pairaz; 22 cases medicine, 2 cases soap, 6 packages hardware, 1 case cutlery, and 1 case paper, E. Tyebally; 10 bottles quicksilver, T. Soorjee; 8 cases sherry, and 6 cases port, Bounnevialle and Sibille.

Milbanke s, 50 kegs lead ore, and 40 barrels roll sulphur, T. Veerjee

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 40 cases, sulphuric acid, M. Manockjee; 8 casks sheet zinc, 3 cases hardware, and 48 cases iron boxes, &c., Robert Brown; 30 cases sulphuric acid, C. Jaitabhoy; 50 cases sulphuric acid, S. R. Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 100 bales cotton, C. Lalljee & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 49 bales cotton, M. Bhagoobhoy; 525 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 150 bales cotton, A. Lalljee.

Mahableshwar, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 94 bales cotton, S. Ludha; 62 bales cotton, G. Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, J. Bozraj; 69 bales cotton, N. Jaithabhoy; 200 bales cotton, J. Tricumdass; 105 bales hemp, L. Naronjee; 91 bales cotton, A. Lalljee; 32 bales cotton, T. Loonidram; 54 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co; 46 bales cotton, P. Cursondass; 21 bales wool, and 20 bales cotton, P. Nathoo; 65 bales cotton, P. Bazonjee & Co.

The Foundling, 128 bales cotton, G. Luckmeechund; 38 bales cotton, R. Roychund, 100 bales cotton, D. Bhanjee; 57 bales cotton, G. H. Babajee.

Norah Greame, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 300 bags linseed, Richard Martin & Co.

Jane Law, 90 bales coir yarn, N. Jaithabhoy; 200 cwts. horns, G. R. Moyadeen.

St. Olaf (s), 140 cwts. horns, H. N. Mahomed; 300 bags galls S. Vagjee; 228 bags galls, S. Naronjee; 13 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 99 bales cotton, D. G. Husson & Co.; 5 bales hides, F. R. Cama & Co.; 32 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 35 bales cotton, King & Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass; 13 bales cotton, B. Nurput.

Milbnake (s), 1,200 bags galls, S. Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 100 bales wool, B. Raghowjee; 51 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 34 chests dry ginger, T. Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, J. Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, D. Vussonjee; 4,200 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala; 100 bales cotton, G. Ragowjee; 57 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 42 bales cotton, D. Palonjee; 45 bales cotton, the L. A. & A. Co.; 61 bales wool, C. Nensee; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazul & Co.; 50 bales cotton, R. Bapoobhoy; 47 bales cotton, Stenhouse & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 12 bales Hides, H. E. Jetaker; 2 bales wool, H. Khildass; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 35 bales wool, H. Khildass; 45 bales skins, M. A. Soorajoodin & Co.; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 65 bales cotton, L. Khimjee; 74 bales cotton, P. Chimeniram.

Tanjore s, 50 bales wool J. Pursotum; 8 bales wool, C. Megjee; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Australia s, 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 15 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 16 bundles E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

Mongolia s, 4 bales skins, D. Esmaeljee.

Saladin, 74 cases olibanum, M. Jewraz; 12 bundles hides, N Gangjee; 12 packages E. teeth, M. Hurrukchund,

FROM TRIESTE.

Tanjore s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 58 bales cotton, L. M. Lowjee.

Australia s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore, 252 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 8 bales cotton, N Nurberam.

City of Cashmere, 1,400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Australia s, 1,000 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Manockjee & Co.

Saladin, 50 bales cotton, G. Fazul & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 35 bundles Fishmaws, and 262 bundles sharkfins J. Peerbhoy; 35 cwts. sandal wood, C. Ebram; 30 chest Malwa opium, T. Goculsamdass; 61 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 20 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Habib; 57 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 98 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, B. Balchund; 18 chests M. opium, H. Nursingdass; 9½ chest M. opium, S. Dowlutram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 15 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 10 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, S Herachund; 20 chests M. opium, A. B. Mody & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, B. Balchund; 29 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebram.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Geelong, 30 cases gum, M. Jewraz.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Gillilan, Colonel, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, on leave, from Madras.

Russell, Major General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Plomer, Major, Bombay Army, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Bombay Army, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Sexton, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, from furlough, from England.

Bamfield, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Lane, Major, Bengal Commissariat Department, from furlough, from England.

Nicolay, Lieutenant, 35th Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.

Stephenson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on duty, from Poona.

Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Gillilan, Colonel, Madras Military Financial Department, on furlough, to England.

Carden, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Bengal Lancers, on retirement, to England.

Skinner, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Lambert, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 27th Nov 1871, appointing Asst Surg J W Johnston, M D, 4th Punj Inf, to the temporary medical charge of the Driver Company of the Peshawur Mountain Bat, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg H Thom, M D, 3rd Punj Inf, proceeded with his regiment in course of relief.

Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated 28th Dec 1871, directing Asst Surg W F Murray to do duty with the 3rd Sikh Inf until further orders.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 11th Nov 1871, directing Surg G Farrell, F R C S, 2nd Punj Cav, to afford medical aid to the details of the several regiments remaining at Dera Ismail Khan on the departure of the Head-qrs of regts to the Frontier, with effect from the 25th Oct 1871.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 16th Dec 1871, directing Capt B E Gowan, 4th Sikh Inf, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt J B Slater, 2nd Sikh Inf, proceeding with his regt to Kohat.

Kohat Station Order, dated 9th Dec 1871, directing Lt G Swinley to assume temporary comd of No 4 Garrison Bat, vice Capt J Charles, proceeded on duty.

Dated 19th Dec 1871, appointing Capt G A Saunders, 2nd Punjab Inf, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 6th Nov 1871, vice Capt Blake, proceeded on duty to Rajanpore.

Rajanpore Station Staff Order, dated 23rd Dec 1871, appointing Lt T Shepherd, Adjt, 4th Punj Cav, Station Staff Officer, in room of Lt J Davidson, 3rd Punj Cav, officiating, who vacates, consequent on the march of the 3rd Punj Cav.

Corps of Guides—Regtl Order, dated 14th Dec 1871, as a temporary arrangement, directing Lt A G Hammond, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Hunter, proceeded on leave.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	„ 24 0 0
Three Months	„ 14 0 0
One Month	„ 5 0 0
One Week	„ 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

NOTICE.

MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 19th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

Visitors are requested to bring their Cards.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.

Rs. 2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that the FIRE which took place in one of the SHOPS situated in the Honourable MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY'S CLOTH MARKET on the night of the 4th instant was the WORK of an INCENDIARY, it is hereby made known that any person who will furnish information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offender will receive a REWARD of Rs. 2,000.

F. S. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAYNARD—January 13th, the wife of J. Maynard, Public Health Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDERSTON—January 10th, at Mooltan, the wife of Archibald Balderston, Esq., 109th Regiment, of a daughter.

HARDING—January 11th, at No. 26, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John A. Harding, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

PHEAR—January 12th, at Ballygunge, the wife of the Hon. J. B. Phear, of a daughter.

WIMBERLEY—January 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter—stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—JOHNSON—January 5th, at St. Ann's Church, Indore, by the Rev. Henry Hacon, Adolphus Edward Wood, to Hannah Emma Johnson.

DEATHS.

BIBRA—January 12th, at Calcutta, Jessie Peterson, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Von Bibra, aged 9 months and 22 days.

DAVIS—January 10th, at Meerut, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. J. R. Davies, of convulsions.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1872.

THE English papers have hit upon the best argument that can be used against the Indian Income Tax, when they urge that the amount it now yields is so insignificant as not to be worth fighting about. Half a million of money out of a revenue of fifty millions, or one per cent. of the whole annual produce of taxation in India, might be left out of the budget estimate of receipts for 1872-73 without being missed; and the income tax, at its present reduced rate, hardly brings in more than this sum to the Imperial Treasury. When, too, the collection of this least productive of taxes is the fruitful source, not merely of annoyance to the taxpayers, but of spiteful controversies among high officers of State which do great damage to the prestige and the efficiency of the public service, it is impossible not to admit the force in such an instance of the complaint: "My "wound is great because it is so small." We have shown, times without number, that the land interest in India is already shamefully overweighted, and that the principal taxes in this country fall almost exclusively upon the poor, the wealthy mercantile class really enjoying exemption from the responsibility of paying for the protection they receive from the English Government. It is generally conceded, now, that what India most requires in the way of financial reform is such a readjustment of taxation as will make it more equitable; and for this reason we have always upheld the income tax as sound in principle and as indicating the mode in which additional revenue should by preference be raised, rather than by an increase of the salt tax and the land tax. But we own that the scandal of frequent disputes between the Central and the Local Governments as to the incidence of this tax, and the encouragement thereby given to discontented tax-payers who want an excuse for refusing to pay the just demands of the State, are evils which it would be desirable to remove at even a higher cost than the abandonment of half a million of annual revenue.

We do not give up the opinion that, if the servants of the State in India had endeavoured from the first honestly to carry out the law imposing an income tax on the people, this branch of the revenue might have been successfully grafted on the Indian system of finance. Nor do we accept Sir William Muir's rejoinder to the Government of India's Resolution of censure as a conclusive apology for the maladministration of the tax in the North-West Provinces. The *Pioneer* has published the Lieutenant Governor's despatch as if that closed the discussion; yet it must surely be well known in Allahabad that, at the time that despatch was given to the press, Sir William Muir was in possession of a reply to it from the Government of India which ought in fairness to have been also placed before the public. We, however, are not interested in this quarrel. We only point to it as a fresh illustration of the lamentable truth that Government breaks down in this country because men high in office care more for wrangling with one another and advocating in season and out of season their own crotchets, than for perfecting the administrative work of the State. In England political parties alternately succeed to power, but the identity of the State is always preserved. In India, however, the great body of permanent officials who ought to form the element of stability in the administration are split up into political factions, which hate one another with all the more bitterness because the subjects of discussion are few and secrecy is the rule of debate, so that every difference of opinion among the members of the ruling class partakes of the nature of a family quarrel. No reasonable man can doubt that an income tax assessed upon the wealthy classes of the population ought to be far less oppressive in its incidence than a salt tax. Yet the former is bitterly condemned, while regarding the latter the stereotyped declaration of the official belief is that "no one feels it"—as if there were half a dozen officials in India to whom a native would tell what was his sincere feeling about any tax unless he knew he could speak without fear of giving offence by uttering an unpalatable opinion. Since 1860, however, it has been the special business of one school of Indian public servants to disgust the people with the Income Tax, and no doubt they have completely succeeded. Sir William Muir states the true reason of the special unpopularity of the tax when he says that "the frequent changes, "and especially the sudden doubling of the "assessments on one occasion in the very middle "of the year, have produced a feeling of uncer"tainty." Of course, a door is opened for the practice of gross oppression on ignorant taxpayers, when the rate of the tax is varied from year to year. And all this uncertainty springs from the wilfulness of Sir Charles Trevelyan in abolishing the tax when the State could not do without it, a measure which ultimately led to the necessity for doubling the rate two years ago. If the tax had been levied from the beginning at a uniform rate, instead of being altered year after year in deference to official agitators, the people would have become accustomed to it long ago. But it certainly now combines the disadvantage of being excessively unpopular with that of yielding a ridiculously small amount of revenue. At one per cent. it cannot be said to vindicate the justice of the policy of compelling the rich to pay their fair share of taxation; and, as the Government of India has permitted the local Governments to levy new taxes to a considerable amount in other forms this year, it can hardly require to keep the Income Tax also. What the English Government ought to do, if it had the courage to act fairly towards all classes, would be to levy a fixed and heavy Income Tax on wealthy townspeople, corresponding to a fixed assessment on the land, and to lower, or, if possible, do away altogether with the salt duties. But this is a policy which our rulers are incapable of comprehending, and the maintenance of what has become merely a petty and vexatious impost is indefensible.

But, it will be said, can the Government of India afford to give up half a million of money in the next financial year? It is no longer doubtful that there will be a considerable surplus at the end of the present year; but this increase must be attributed entirely to a rise in the price of opium caused by the anticipated scarcity of the crop in the coming year. Possibly, therefore, a large proportion of this year's surplus will be needed as compensation for the falling off in the quantity of opium that will be forthcoming for sale in 1872-73. The other branches of revenue are, however, not likely to show diminished fruitfulness; and we shall not be far wrong in assuming that, if the excess on opium in 1871-72 be carried to the credit of the same fund in 1872-73, Sir Richard Temple will be able to provide for the ordinary expenditure of next year out of revenue and yet have a surplus to dispose of at least equal in amount to the produce of the Income-Tax. It must be remembered, too, that the successful financial operation of issuing a new 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan has saved the Government, in annual interest on debt alone, about one-third of the sum we are speaking of. We do not doubt, therefore, that the Finance Minister can afford to do without the one per cent. Income Tax in 1872-73, though we of course cannot foretell whether he will do so or not. Sir Richard Temple can hardly say he wants the money to supply a deficit caused by heavy expenditure on "extraordinary" public works, for that kind of expenditure has been restricted within very narrow limits this year, and it is improbable that the old policy of unbounded outlay of borrowed capital in the construction of public works will be resumed yet a while.

WHEN at Mahableshwur, Sir Philip Wodehouse stayed at the travellers' bungalow.

MR. EDEN arrived at Rangoon from Calcutta on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

As the Regimental Debts Act contains no authority for the assembly of a committee of adjustment to deal with the estate in India of an officer who may die out of the country, Government has directed that such estates are to be made over to the Administrator-General.

MR. CHARLES TWITE, Geologist and Mining Engineer, well known we believe in connexion with the mines of the Southern continent of America has, it is said, been especially engaged by the Siamese Government to explore the N. E. portion and report upon the gold mines in the Siam territories. He has proceeded to Bankok.

THE Viceroy's projected visit to Burmah has, it seems, plunged all the Rangoonites who lay claim to respectability into great tribulation. An absurd story has got abroad at Rangoon, that ladies and gentlemen would be expected to appear in court costume at the Levée to be held by the Viceroy and at the Drawing Room to be held by Lady Mayo.

MR. HARDY JOHNSTONE, formerly of the Madras Railway, and now Secretary to the Nizam's Government, has prepared a sketch scheme for bringing the Hyderabad territories into communication by rail with the north by way of Nagpore and the Chandah coal fields, and with the east to Masulipatam and Cocanada. The scheme is now under investigation, and Sir Salar Jung is said to be very sanguine as to its feasibility.

A PARIS correspondent of a contemporary says—"M. About is a little conceited, and is not a handsome man to look at. Some one, I recollect, once asked poor Nestor Roqueplan if the distinguished Edmond was not like a monkey. 'Why,' he replied with his usual bitter force of close observation, 'we are all more or less like monkeys, but About *is* like a monkey that has lost his nut.' If you had seen the man you would have been charmed with the remark."

THE East Indian Association is being very heartily supported by the natives. We see that the following Princes and Chiefs have contributed the sums set against their names to the East India Association :—

H. H. the Rao of Cutch	Rs. 50,000
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur	„ 20,000
Mr. Gowreshunker Oodyshunker, Joint Administrator of the Bhownugur State	„ 10,000
Thakore of Wudwan	„ 5,000
Thakore of Jusud	„ 1,000
Chief of Palitana	„ 4,000

Besides the above sums, H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur has promised to contribute Rs. 20,000; and a number of persons have become life members of the Association. Of these, 24 are from Cutch, 25 from Joonaghur, 13 from Bhownuggur, and 12 from Rajcote.

WHEN the Financial Decentralization scheme was adopted by the Government of India, and the Punjab had to frame a Provincial Budget of its own, it became necessary to decide what funds, hitherto treated as local and administered by local and Municipal committees for the sole advantage of the district in which they were raised, could in equity be considered as provincial. There is no doubt that there was necessity to take action in this direction, seeing that a large deficit had to be made good, while the whole proceeds of the new local cess on land were, under the terms of the Act, to be expended in the districts in which they were raised, on the very objects for which the former local funds had been assigned. The Nazul Fund appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one which was, in its nature, provincial, and which should be so treated in the accounts, and His Honor asked the opinion of the local officers and committees on the question of the transfer of the whole of the Nazul property, sale proceeds and otherwise, as an asset of the Provincial Services. The opinions asked for having been received, the Lieutenant-Governor intimates in a resolution that he is convinced that the Nazul funds can fairly be taken over as an asset of the Provincial Services. The Nazul Fund, we may mention for the information of those who do not know, is chiefly derived from the income of State buildings, confiscations, and lapses. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor equitable that the Municipalities should contribute, as far as can be done without embarrassing their action, to the Provincial Treasury; and he considers that the suggestion of leaving the Nazul income to Municipalities, and imposing upon them the execution and maintenance of works other than municipal to an extent equivalent to the funds made over, is not one which could be conveniently carried out, as it would cause confusion of accounts. The Lieutenant Governor admits that there may be cases in which Nazul proceeds may be made over for special reasons to poor or exceptionally situated Municipalities, and this has been done in the case of Kasur and Chunian and Lahore. On the whole, it is considered that it will be more convenient to credit the whole of the Nazul income to Provincial Services, making from the general Budget such extra assignment for local purposes as may be equitable and necessary, and directions have been issued accordingly.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW MISSION TO CHINA.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

The Prince of Wales is able to walk out a little, and it is expected that His Royal Highness will drive out in the course of the week.

Mr. Warren, an Anglican Minister, has accepted a mission from America to China similar to the late Mr. Burlinghame's.

PARIS, 15TH JANUARY.

A military commission has left Paris *en route* to Japan to instruct the Micado's native army.

PARIS, 15TH JANUARY.

M. Pouyer Quertier has remitted to Berlin the first fortnightly instalment of 80 million francs on account of the fourth half milliard due to the Germans.

LONDON, 13TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 8½d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11⅝d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£46.
Chartered „	£15.
„ Merc. „	£25 10s.
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£45.
Total Coin in Bank of France	£25,250,000.
„ Notes „ „	£97,375,000.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	96¾.
4½ „ „ „	101.
5½ „ „ „	108¼.
Consols for Account	92⅝.

The Bombay Mail of 23rd ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

ADEN, 15TH JANUARY.

The s.s. China with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the 13th at 6 P.M.

The s.s. Golconda from Bombay arrived at 7 A.M. this morning.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 13TH JAN., 11-50 A.M.

The opening tone of the Liverpool cotton market was advancing.

Sales, 30,000.

Fair Dhollera, to arrive	8½d.	Ship named via Cape.
Broach	9 7/16d.	
Uplands	10⅜d.	
Orleans	10 13/16d.	

LONDON, 13TH JAN., 2 P.M.

The market closed strong—advancing.

Total Sales	30,000
On Ex. and Spec	12,000
Surats	12,000
Fair Dholera (spot)	8¼d.
Oomra	8¼d.
Broach	9 7/16d. Canal steamer named.
Dharwar	7¾d.
Fair Dhollera, March and April delivery, via Suez Canal	8½d.
Oomra, at Havre	104f.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. BROWN, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE services of Captain G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund.

SURGEON J. C. ANNESLEY, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

TAXING BREAD TO PAY FOR WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your local contemporary, who professes to be an infallible authority on all matters of finance and economy, in his issue of Saturday last pointed out the necessity of Bombay spending £120,000 annually for an adequate supply of pure water, and gives the following table in support of his recommendation to raise that amount by a tax on bread :—

"*Yearly expenditure of the Bombay people.*"	
"Rent of their houses	£1,500,000
"Clothing their bodies	1,500,000
"Their bread bill	2,500,000
"Their liquor bill	1,000,000
"Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, &c.	1,500,000
"Dainties and luxuries	1,000,000."

And says, "Now let the veriest idiot amongst us all look at this table, and tell us what he thinks of it." I hope it will not be considered too great a presumption on my part to think that I may come under the above category, and tell our great financier that I have looked at the above table and say what I think of it. Now, I think that a tax of 5 per cent. on the fourth and sixth items, viz., liquor and luxuries, would give £100,000, nearly the required amount, and, although not so convenient a tax as the tax on bread, it would be a more just tax. Anything more unjust than a new tax on the necessaries of life, a tax that will reach the paupers, could hardly be thought of; especially when it has not been shown that this tax is absolutely necessary, and that all other sources of taxation are inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure. Let our great economist make Bombay into a paradise by all means, but he should do so without taxing the coolies and paupers. I saw by a paragraph in your columns a few days ago that the local Government had 13 lakhs of spare cash to throw into Back Bay, to make a new road, so that Brown, Jones, and Robinson, might enjoy a pleasant drive from Malabar Hill to the Band Stand. Our guide in economy had not one word to say to that scheme. He could not point out a more beneficial way of spending 13 lakhs in Bombay, but he clearly sees his way to taxing bread, leaving liquor and luxuries alone.—Yours, &c.

14th January. X. Y.

SPEAK NOT OF WHAT THOU KNOWEST NOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I hate any one thing more than another, it is to hear one discourse on a subject of which he is ignorant.

Your contemporary of Church Gate Street renown opens out with what he—poor deluded soul!—believes will tickle that unnecessarily jaded animal, the P. W. Department, little suspecting that he would be met with a loud hillalie of contempt from "those who know."

The leader goes to say that a department of the Secretariat will be left out of the large pile of buildings behind Watson's Hotel now approaching completion, and will accommodate itself in the "blue basalt" building opposite the new Post Office. What department is it that will be left out? Would your contemporary be surprised to hear that no department of the Secretariat is unprovided for in the new Secretariat, which will, besides allotting *ample* room for each department, contain a spacious Council Hall, &c.?

Would, again, its editorial eye "ope wide its portals" on being told that the High (and Small Cause) Courts building has risen high enough on its foundation to make it impossible to escape the most shortsighted?

It would be of immense benefit to your contemporary if he took the trouble to make himself acquainted with the objects that surround him before he ventures to comment upon them. I very much fear half the troubles he has got into originated from his foolishly venturing to speak of persons or things of which he is most blissfully ignorant. No wonder, then, that lawyers' notices should shower so thick and fast upon his learned and bewildered editorial noddle.

If he values public opinion he should keep himself better informed and not speak learnedly and sententiously on matters of which he is profoundly ignorant. If it be for want of material wherewith to mould an editorial that such a careless display of ignorance is made, it would be more to the advantage of that journal to do what an editor over the waters did—left a huge blank.—Yours, &c., MULLED WINE.

A FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE.—The Prussians are already furious at the silly jokes in all French newspapers about the alleged German thefts of chimney piece clocks. The journalists have got a private hint from Versailles to drop this small *revanche*. In fact I never heard more than one good story about these clocks. Some one just come from Nancy told it to me last night. At a tavern in that still occupied city, a resident was boasting that the hour of French revenge would soon strike. "You are always saying that," remarked an irritated Prussian officer who was present—"but *when* will this famous hour strike?" "How the deuce can I tell the hour," replied the Frenchman: "have you not stolen all our clocks?"

NEWS-LETTER.

MAHABLESHWUR.

11TH JANUARY.

WE have a few arrivals and many departures of those who are sorry to leave these delightful regions. Among our visitors I might have told you that we had Sir Philip Wodehouse. Had we known he was to be our future Governor we should not have allowed him to be entertained by the messman at the travellers' bungalow. We should not be forgetful to entertain strangers, and indeed we are not. We are only too glad to help if they would only give a hint that our services would be appreciated. We trust that he will revisit the hills in March next when we shall try to make up for our shortcomings. Tickets of "To Let" are now becoming scarce, and the house-owners look more pleasant in consequence.

There is a lady here who wishes to take charge of any children who may be delicate and need change, but whose parents cannot leave the plains. This is a good opportunity for poor sick children who pine in the plains during the hot weather, and she will undertake their education if a number offer to come enough to engage the time of a master or mistress. Children would learn more in a month in this delightful climate than they would in twelve months in the plains. They might visit their homes during the monsoon months, or the establishment might be moved to Sattara for the rains. Sattara is one of the nicest stations in India during the rainy season, and the distance is only thirty miles, which can be travelled over in a few hours. A fine bridge has been built over a river which was often a cause of detention to travellers, and the roads are in excellent order.

I trust that our new Superintendent will do something to the road to Elphinstone Point, and have the delapidated bungalow there repaired before the hot season sets in. It would be a great comfort to those who wish to get up pic-nics to that once much visited point, from which the view is grand and sublime. Before there was any wheel-tax the road used to be in better order, and there was a comfortable hut at Arthur's Seat. Those are still in India who can remember all these things. If they had only been maintained, the expense now would not have been so great. Now is the time to have all repairs done, when few people are up to be incommoded by them.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from General Bourchier, C.B. :—

January 7th—Camp on the Toweetoo—arrived here this morning, distance about seven miles east of number seven station on the Toweebhoom. Road very steep, rising from seven hundred feet elevation of the Toweebhoom to three thousand four hundred feet, and descending to this elevation fifteen hundred feet. Provisions are being rapidly collected at number seven station, which will be our advance depôt for the present. I proceed to-morrow to Daidu, the most western of Poiboi's villages. Chiefs from Kholie are in camp, also emissaries from Poiboi's. The cold nights and dense fogs are telling somewhat on the troops and coolies, but all are in good heart and anxious to get on. Two of the wounded have died, remainder are progressing favourably at Tipai Mookh.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Camp of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N.D., is at present at Ahmedabad.

DEATH OF A KATTYWAR CHIEF.—A native paper announces with regret the death of the Chief of Khirshura in Kattywar.

THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—The young Raja of Dhurumpore has been allowed by the Collector of Surat to live at Bulsar for a month.

BARODA.—Bhow Khedkur, who had incurred the displeasure of the Gaekwar by giving out for publication certain State informations, has gone to Nusseerabad.

VAGRANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—Yesterday there were twenty-nine European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake up to Saturday last measured 43 feet 7 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 52 feet 8 tenths.

DACOITY.—We observe that a short time ago, a Bania lad, aged about twelve years, was murdered by a gang of dacoits for the sake of his ornaments, at a place called Petlad, in the Gaekwar's territory.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined one Bursea Dhurma in the sum of twenty rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of Bhickoo Baloo.

THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—All the native Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar who had gone to Rajcote, to witness the ceremony of investing H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur with the Order of the Star of India, left Rajcote for their respective territories last week.

OPENING OF THE SURAT NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.—On Monday the 8th instant the new High School building at Surat, erected at the expense of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, was opened in the presence of a large assembly of European and native gentlemen.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—On Friday, H. E. the Governor inspected the Queen's statue which is to be erected at the expense of the late Khunderao Gaekwar. It is said that H. E. has invited H. H. Mulharao to be present at the ceremony of unveiling, which will take place in a short time.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.—We mentioned the other day that the three murderers who were to be executed at Rajcote escaped from the police custody while they were being taken to Songhud. A reward was offered for the capture of the culprits, and we now learn that they were arrested at place called Amrolee.

THE YOUNGER SON OF THE PARSEE BARONET.—The younger son of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Cowasjee, who recently passed the Matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, now attends the Elphinstone College to study the higher branches in the English language.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—The further hearing of the case in which the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend* is charged with publishing certain defamatory articles against the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, was to come on yesterday before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat.

THE CONVOCATION AND THE LEVEE.—The Chief Justice intimated yesterday that, for the convenience of the members and officers of the Court and members of the Bar, who might wish to be present at the Convocation of the University and the Levée of His Excellency the Governor, the Court would rise early to-day and on Thursday next.

THE FORT SCHOOLS.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. White, Advocate General, moved, at the relation of Miss Mary Prescot against the Rev. Frederick J. Spring, and others, that the case concerning the trusteeship of the Fort Schools should stand adjourned till the 15th March as he was then unprepared to go on with it. The application was granted.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 248 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these 66 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 147 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 166 were natives, and the remaining 82 were Europeans.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

March	The Warrior's Return	Pieffke.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Quad	L' Ile de Sulipatan	Offenbach.
Sel (Op)	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Geraldine	Godfrey.
Galop	Madcap	Relle.

MEETING FOR RELIEF OF THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Mr. Bomanshaw Cowasjee Vakeel, who recently returned from Gujerat, where he had been to collect funds on behalf of the poor Persian Parsees, summoned another meeting of the Parsees in Bombay on Sunday at the "Alahi Bag." There were about three hundred Parsees present, and before them Mr. Bomanshaw gave an account of the present sufferings of these poor men, and called upon those present to come forward with relief. We are told that a good sum was subscribed on the spot.

FIRE.—About eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in Witulwady at the back of Kalbadavie Road. The stable was used by the owner as a store-room for hay, of which there was a considerable quantity when the fire broke out. This caused the flame to take a firm hold on the store-room, which was soon destroyed together with its contents. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The efforts of the Police and the Fire Brigade were directed chiefly to restricting the fire to the building in which it originated, and fortunately they were successful. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BROACHING CARGO.—Thomas Thom, a seaman of the ship West Australian, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with broaching a portion of the cargo of the said ship. The chief mate of the ship deposed—"On Friday at 1 P.M. I saw defendant hammering a case between decks. I expostulated with him and told him to go away, when he struck me and made my nose bleed. I found a case of soap opened. Defendant was drunk. A case of ale was open. No liquor is allowed to be brought on board." Defendant was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Badurkhan Rahimonkhan, a calasee, who, while walking, suddenly fell down dead on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at the Girgaum Back Road concerning the death of a Goanese named Lawrence DeSouza, a butler, who committed suicide on the previous day by wounding himself in the abdomen with a razor. It appears that for the last eight or ten days deceased had been much depressed. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by wounding himself in the abdomen with a razor.—On Sunday a coroner's jury was empannelled at Apollo Bunder touching the death of a female child, aged about five years. The body was found floating in the sea opposite the Custom House Bunder in a much decomposed state; there was on its person a shirt of black and white stripes. The enquiry has been adjourned till to-day.

WE hear that Colonel Henry Day has returned to Poona, and to his appointment in the Pay Office, and that Colonel Ashburner reverts to general duty. Surely Colonel Ashburner has a claim to a permanent appointment which His Excellency the Governor will not fail to recognise.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 15.

DEATH OF A SIRDAR OF THE DECCAN.—We regret to announce the death, at Bhoodwar Pait, on Thursday morning last, of Venaick Gungadher Shastree, a Second Class Sirdar of the Deccan. Venaick Shastree was an accomplished scholar, much respected and highly esteemed by educated men both native and European. He was very retiring and unobtrusive, he was, therefore, less known than many who were inferior to him in character and position. His ancestors distinguished themselves in the war which ended in the taking of Poona, and did great service to our armies at that period, at the peril and loss of their own lives. These services, the late Sirdar felt, had not been acknowledged as they ought to have been.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

NOTICE TO THE SENATE.—Fellows of the University intending to be present at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees this afternoon are requested to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter past 4 P.M.—*Full Dress.*

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, for whom seats have been reserved, are requested to alight from their carriages at the Asiatic Society's entrance, under the north porch, Town Hall. All others at the steps, west entrance.

HIGH COURT.—16TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

749-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed, &c., and another v Vussonjee Runchoredas—No appearance.
411-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Moteeram Sobharam v. Girdhareelal Danroop and others—Khunderao Morojee.
647-71—Khunderao Morojee—Mahomed Ally Mahomed &c. v. Nacoda Esmail Ahmed &c.—Manisty and Fletcher.
711-71—D. S. Garud—Dhirijlall Mathooradas v. Bhiyunrao bin Dowlutrao—No appearance.
723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Ameerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.
767-71—Janardhun Gopal—Sullamon H. Abdool v. Sorabjee Tamooljee.
783-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v. Peerbhoy Essubjee and another.
787-71—Hoarn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thakersey and another—No appearance.
791-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhimjee Mooljee v. Dongersey Gopejee—No appearance.
793-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mathooradas Lowjee v. Abdool Rahmon Essook and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

239-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosman and another—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
749-70—Dallas and Lynch—Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy v. J. B. Spence and another—No appearance.
173-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib v. Mahomed Jaitha—Manisty and Fletcher.
317-71—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdass and another v. Manockjee Rustomjee D. and another—In person.
646-70—Dallas and Lynch—Maria Beatrice Fernandes v. Ignacio Francisco de Souza and others—J. Gopall.
307-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pascoal Fernandes v. Merwanjee Framjee Panday—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
343-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy v. Fuzullabhoy Cassumbhoy.—C. Tyabjee.
355-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and another v. Peter Wright Hewett—Thacker and Chalk.
359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

284-71—H. W. Payne—John Campbell and another v. Gunnesh Hurry—No appearance.
296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee Naladaram v. Dosebai, widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.
418-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Guneshamdas Jeygopaldas v. Girdharilal Danroop and others—Khunderao Morojee.
506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nur-ce Sahiboo and another—Dallas and Lynch.
594-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mohunlall Kissonram v. Abeerchund Sahibchund and another—Settled.
618-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa v. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee—No appearance.
630-671—Leathes and Crawford—Merwanjee Framjee Panday and others v. Kerbadjee Hormusjee—No appearance.
744-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Wellis and anothers v Goculbai Futtaybai—No appearance.
792-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mathooradas Lowjee v. Memon Mahomed Ally—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v. Eduljee Nowrojee Moogasett—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
132-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jewanjee Guzdar—G. J. Mody.
182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP NELSON, 1,245 tons, Captain T. Rands, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MANILLA, 1,363 tons, Captain Hamilton, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP ONTARIO, 1,062 tons, Captain B. Scott, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP BELLA MARIA, 881 tons, Captain E. Williams, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers, :—Mrs. Corbett and ayah, Mr. Cartwright, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. WALAMO, 1,466 tons, Captain J. Owen, arrived yesterday from London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Mr. C Adams and family, Colonel and Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. Wood, Captain and Mrs Howey and two children, Lieut Cotton, Lieut and Mrs Nicolay, Mrs Hudson, Miss Savage, Major and Mrs. Bamfeild, Master E. Bamfeild, and Miss Bamfeild, Mrs Noyes, Miss Bristow, Major and Mrs Lane, Miss Lane and child, Dr and Mrs Sexton, Mrs Balid and two children, Mr Smith and Mr. White.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Madras, W. Starratt, commander, which left Calcutta on Thursday, the 11th instant, for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein :—

Mr. J. Aikman, Mr. W. J. Reddie, Mr. J. P. Vailant, Mrs. Aubert, Mr. A. Aubert, Miss Aubert, Mr. J. Haliday, Mr. J. Ferrie, Mr. R. S. Wilson, and Mr. E. J. Birch.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 20 m	5 7	Tuesday 16	9 47 m	4 7
3 52 a	2 11		9 46 a	3 3
4 4 m	4 7	Wednesday 17	10 39 m	4 2
4 52 a	2 5		10 43 a	2 3
4 55 m	3 8	Thursday 18	11 37 m	3 11
6 5 a	2 3		11 55 a	1 5
5 5 m	2 11	Friday 19	0 37 a	4 1
7 31 a	2 7		....	...
6 53 m	2 4	Saturday 20	1 16 m	1 0
8 44 a	3 3		1 42 a	4 4
8 3 m	1 10	Sunday 21	2 34 m	0 10
9 44 a	3 10		2 40 a	4 7
9 2 m	1 11	Monday 22	3 39 m	1 2
10 26 a	4 7		3 26 a	5 1

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 25m. P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, 2,790 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. Waddell, Mr. F. Philips, and Mr. J. Watkins.

A LARGE STEAMER.

THE Bombay agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, we notice, advertises that the first of the line of large steamers which the company intends to run between Bombay and Trieste, the Minerva, will leave Bombay on 10th March. The Minerva is a steamer of 3,124 tons, and is one of the imperial mail steamers which run between Trieste and Alexandria. She has splendid accommodation for first and second class passengers, and the table kept on board is, we are told, equal to that of first-class Continental hotels. The rate of passage to Trieste by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company is, first-class £50, second-class £35.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Financial Department.
Bombay Castle, 5th January 1872.

LETTER from the Accountant General, No. P.L. 1559, dated 23rd December 1871, observing with reference to Government letter No. 2265, dated 15th idem, that there appears to be no alternative but to accept the Budget of the Bombay Municipality for the calendar year 1872, unless the Justices could be persuaded to pass a Budget for three months, and to commence the official year with a new Budget, and that as the estimates of district municipalities and the provincial services are framed according to the official year, the combined Budget for 1872-73 will contain estimates for different periods unless some such arrangement as the above is made ; and stating that in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1517, dated 18th idem, he has already addressed Government on the subject of paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4803, dated 14th November 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The change suggested in the period of preparing the Municipal Budget of the City of Bombay cannot be effected now, so the calendar year must be taken, and it must be entered in the second section of Account No. 1.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

A QUESTION OF PRIORITIES AND CONSIDERATION.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, the suit of Lukhmidas Khemjee v. Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company was called on, to argue a matter arising on a motion for a rule *nisi*, which raised a question of priorities and of consideration between the parties. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for the defendants.

Mr. Scoble said he appeared to shew cause against a rule *nisi* obtained by his friend Mr. Marriott on the 6th December 1871, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from collecting the rents of certain premises mentioned in the plaint, situated on the Calbadevi road, and why a receiver should not be appointed to collect the rents until further order. The plaint was a plaint in ejectment really, and sought to recover possession of the premises. The property originally belonged to Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, and along with other property passed into the hands of trustees on Merwanjee going, the learned counsel supposed, either under Act 28 of 1865 or making some such arrangement with his creditors. The trustees on the 26th February 1867 sold the property to Wasudew Dajee Dhowlay, nephew of Bulwuntrao Bhickajee Dhowlay. Both the uncle and nephew lived out of Bombay, and the latter was a boy learning at a school at Poona. They had the same attorney, Nanabhoy Pandurang, to manage their business in Bombay. Now, both the plaintiff and defendants claimed their rights under grants made by Nanabhoy Pandurang, who had been dealing with almost everybody whom he could induce to deal with him—mortgaging the same property to one, selling it to another, and leasing it to a third. The question, therefore, was as to priorities and consideration.

Chief Justice—Where is this worthy ?

Mr. Scoble—He has disappeared like his principals. (A laugh.)

The learned counsel went on to say the plaint mentioned that Nanabhoy Pandurang, on the 6th January 1870, agreed to mortgage the property to secure a sum of Rs. 75,000, whereof Rs. 49,000 were that day paid, and the balance was to be paid on the date of the execution of the mortgage deed to Cullianjee Hunsraj and Veerjee Khetsey. The deed was actually executed to these parties on the 25th January 1870 At that time the defendants were in possession of one part of the premises under a lease for five years, executed to them on the 15th June 1868 by Nanabhoy Pandurang on behalf of Wasudew Dajee Dhowlay ; and of another part under an agreement for sale thereof, also executed by the same person. The premises are situated on the Calbadevi road, where a sign-board is put up in the name of Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Co., and where tin bathing-tubs, carpets, easy chairs, and other things are exhibited daily in the façade. It appears that Cullianjee Hunsraj and Veerjee Khetsey had a power of sale in case of default of payment on the mortgage deed, and they exercised that power in 1871. By an indenture dated 20th February 1871, and in consideration of Rs. 65,000, they sold the property to the plaintiff. The plaintiff says it was a colourable purchase, and that it was made really for the original mortgagees, or rather for younger members of their family, and with their monies, and not with his own. The position of the mortgagees had been somewhat complicated by the proceedings taken by the Commercial Bank in this Court. The Bank had sued Bulwuntrao Bhickajee Dhowlay and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 15,000 and costs, and an attachment was issued against the property before the sale of it to Lukhmidas Khemjee. The claim of the Commercial Bank was investigated before Mr. Justice Green, and he decided that it was a right claim. The right, title, and interest of Bulwuntrao in the property was, therefore, put up to sale by auction on the 15th December 1870. At the sale the property was purchased by Lukhmidas Khemjee on behalf of the original mortgagees or their representatives.

Chief Justice—He is riding two horses. (A laugh.)

Mr. Scoble said that was so. He (Lukhmidas) had purchased the right, title, and interest of Bulwuntrao Bhickajee in the property, before he purchased the premises from the mortgagees for the mortgagees themselves. At both the sales, which were conducted by the Sheriff, the mortgagees and all other parties had full notice of the defendants' position ; and notice had also been given to the Sheriff. Defendants had always been willing to put Lukhmidas Khemjee in the position of Wasudew Dajee Dhowlay, from whom they held the property ; and they had also offered to pay the rents to Lukhmidas. They had offered to pay the balance for the part of the property contracted to be sold, and the rents for the other part of which they held a lease. Lukhmidas filed the plaint in July 1871, and in November he filed an affidavit in support of the rule *nisi*. He, however, took no notice of defendants' offer to attorn to him, to pay the rents to him, and to pay the balance on his executing a conveyance to them of the part of the property contracted to be sold. He asked for an injunction against the defendants on the ground that the latter of them, Noorbhoy Abdulbhoy, had, in carrying out a certain family arrangement, assigned to his wife as dower certain other property which had nothing to do with this suit. Another ground alleged was that the first defendant, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, possessed no immoveable property in Bombay. That was so ; but the defendants had in their shop moveable property in value far above any amount for which plaintiff might expect to get a decree against them. They had spent considerable sums in fittings and in other ways ; and they were paying a very fair rent, Rs. 500 for a chawl in the rear of the shop and Rs. 225 for the shop, which latter they had contracted to purchase. No reason whatever had been shewn for applying for an exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Chief Justice—The only question is whether or not the title of Mr. Marriott's client can be charged with the lease and the agreement to sell.

Mr. Scoble—That is the question, my Lord. I am surprised that a man like Lukhmidas Khemjee should say that this dower was made by the second defendant for the purpose of obstructing a decree in the suit he has brought. So far from its being an inadequate rent, Lukhmidas asks by the prayer of his affidavit that the rent might at that rate be ordered to be paid into Court.

Mr. Mayhew—I appear, my Lord, to watch the case on behalf of Raghoba Crustnajee, another purchaser of part of the property.

Chief Justice—I don't see I can do anything for you, Mr. Mayhew. You may sit down under the comfortable assurance that you have *watched* the case. (A laugh.)

His Lordship was of opinion as to the rule *nisi* (both parties consenting) that, as the rent was considerable, the fair course would be for defendants to pay into the hands of the Accountant General the arrears of rent which had accrued due at Rs. 725 per month since 20th February 1871, less Government and municipal taxes, and to pay into Court rent at Rs. 725 per mensem less taxes until the hearing of this suit, without prejudice to their rights as alleged purchasers and lessees. Costs of this application to be costs in the cause.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

INTELLIGENCE was received in town yesterday to the effect that when the Brahooees, who were worsted in the late engagement they had with the Khan's troops, had retreated into Seevee, the people of that place, the Baroozhies, refused them shelter, and drove them out, when they proceeded to Tullee, a country belonging to the Murrees, who also opposed their entrance; the Brahooees thereupon retired to Mitree. The Khan's troops, numbering about 2,000 men, infantry and cavalry, were despatched to that quarter to give them battle ; the hostile forces came into collision ; a desperate fight took place, in which about 300 men of the Brahooees were killed, and some 100 of the Khan's. The Brahooees then fled to the Bolan Pass. A kafila from Candahar, richly laden, fell into their hands, which they despoiled of everything.—*Sindian.*

GOOD MORTAR.

SURELY the P. W. Department in India will be delighted to honour the man who can suggest something new in the way of mortar. The builders of tumble-down bridges and crumbling barracks should have their attention called to the "selenitic mortar" invented by Colonel Scott, R.E., of the South Kensington Museum. The process of production consists in mixing with the water used in the preparation of the mortar a small quantity of sulphate of lime in the form of either plaster-of-Paris, or gypsum, or by adding green vitriol. The mixture is prepared in the pan of an ordinary mortar-mill, in which the water and sulphate are first introduced, and subsequently the lime. After the lime has been ground, the sand, burnt clay, or other ingredients are added. By this invention ordinary lime can be at once converted into a species of cement-mortar, which sets rapidly and well, and can be used for concrete, bricklayer's work, or plastering at a cheaper rate than that made from lime in the ordinary way.—*Madras Mail.*

AS *Nature* informs us that some interesting experiments have been tried at the Crystal Palace to improve the illuminating power of ordinary gas, the inventor, by mixing a proportion of oxygen with the gas as it leaves the burner, claims to have discovered a wholesome, brilliant, and economical plan of consuming gas. The drawback is said to be the expense.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF RUTNAGHERRY.

DECISION OF THE FULL BENCH.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the case of Sakaram Vithul Adhikari v. the Collector of Rutnagherry, was disposed of before a full bench, consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Messrs. Justices Melville, Kemball and West. The particulars of this case will appear from the following elaborate judgment of the Court :—

The facts of the case, out of which the present reference has arisen, are set forth in such detail in the previous proceedings, that a very brief recapitulation of them will suffice for the purposes of this judgment. A portion of land, apparently a khara, exposed, unless protected by artificial means, to inundations of the sea, embraced within the operations of the Revenue Survey in the Rutnagherry district and subjected to a defined assessment, was put up to sale by the Collector, and purchased by the third respondent. The appellant, asserting a wrongful dispossession of himself, sued, on his right as an occupant of the land before the survey, to recover and retain possession of it on condition only of paying the rent or assessment imposed upon it by the Revenue officers of the Government. But this suit was not brought until June 1869, the sale having taken place in January 1867, and it is objected for the respondents that, more than a year having thus elapsed from the date of the Collector's order, the claim was barred by clause 3 sec. 1 of Act XIV. of 1859. The question we have to determine is, whether this is so or not. Clause 3 of sec. 1 of Act XIV. of 1859 provides for four classes of cases in which suits may be brought to set aside sales of land or other property. (1) Sales under decrees of Civil Courts ; (2) Sales for arrears of Government revenue or other demands recoverable in like manner ; (3) Sales of Putner talooks for current arrears of rent ; (4) "To suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immoveable, sold in pursuance of any decree or order of a Collector or other officer of Revenue, the period of one year from the date of which such sale was confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive if no such suit had been brought." Within any one of the first three of these classes the present case cannot reasonably be brought. The Collector's order was not made in any judicial capacity. The sale was not one made for arrears of Government revenue ; it has not been contended that any such arrears or other sums, recoverable in the same manner as such arrears, were due. There was no doubt a "demand" made by the Collector, a demand of a fine or payment for the lease or occupancy of the land, but this was not a demand of the nature of a debt recoverable like an arrear of land revenue. It was merely one of the terms of a proposed bargain which the plaintiff might accept or refuse at his option. With Putner talooks we have nothing to do on this side of India ; and the question is thus reduced to one of the proper construction of the fourth branch of clause 3. This again, for the purposes of the present case, resolves itself into a question of the proper extension, that is, the extension intended by the legislature, of the words "or order" following the word "decree." The word "order" being more general and comprehensive in its import, must undoubtedly, when it follows two or more words of a more confined and specific meaning, as for instance in sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Act under consideration, be construed as relating to the same class of subjects as the preceding words. The enumeration shows clearly to what class the mind of the legislature was directed, and it is not to be supposed, without some express indication, that it was suddenly diverted to a different class. Here, as there is but a single term of more specific meaning preceding the more general word, the construction based on their immediate association is somewhat weaker, but still the law of congruity, which usually governs thought and expression, must be taken to have exercised its influence unless there be something to show that this was not so. When a rule is laid down with reference to a decree or order, the impression naturally conveyed is of an "order" proceeding from the same or at least a similar source, and of the same general character, and the distinction between administrative and judicial commands is so well recognized that an abrupt transition from the one species to the other would, we might expect, in all ordinary cases, be clearly indicated. That the word "order," therefore, taken in its broadest sense, would include a class of cases bearing little or no resemblance to decrees, is not a sufficient reason for giving to it in this case so wide an extension. "A thing which is within the letter of a statute is not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the makers" (Bac Abt VII. 458), and that intention can be gathered more certainly by attention to the specific words than to those of more general import, which are commonly employed to prevent cases, not strictly comprehended within the more precise terms, though within the purpose of the legislature, escaping from the operation of the new law. Hawkins v Gathercole, 6 De gex, Mac and gord 1 ; Cope v Doberty, 2 De gex and Jones 623 624, per Turner L. J.

These considerations point very strongly, as it seems to us, to the limitation of the sense of the word "order" in this place to that of an order of a judicial nature. If indeed such orders, proceeding from a Collector, were unknown to the law, or of extremely rare occurrence, there might be some difficulty in adopting this interpretation, but this is by no means the case. Even under the Bombay Code, the Collector, at the time when Act XIV. of 1859 became law, was invested with judicial functions of an important character, which subsisted until the passing of Bombay Act II. of 1866, if, in some respects, they do not subsist at this moment. But the Limitation Act provided rules for the whole of British India ; and in Bengal, as is well known, the Revenue Courts, presided over by the Collector and his Assistants, exercise an extensive and important jurisdiction. In such cases as those to which sections 86 and 110 of Act X. of 1859 relate, we find an appropriate and sufficient scope for the operation of the words "decree or order of a Collector or other officer of Revenue," such as to give them full and due effect without any sudden and forced transfer of thought from one sphere of the Collector's duty to another entirely different. If from the particular branch of clause 3 which we have been considering, we pass to a consideration of the whole clause, we find the view, we have taken, corroborated. Each branch of the clause contemplates a deliberate proceeding taken upon due notice to the person affected, and with an opportunity to him to take steps to avert the evil of an unauthorized sale before it is consummated. In the case of sales under a decree of a Civil Court this is too plain to require any exposition. In the case of revenue defaulters, or of debtors to Government standing in the same position, ample provisions for notice and for opportunity to prevent needless injury are made in the laws authorising distraint and sale, whether we look to those, such as Act XI. of 1859, intended to operate in Bengal, or, under the Bombay Code, to those contained in Regulation XVII. of 1827, sec. 12, cl. 6, and kindred enactments, so also in the case of sales of Putner talooks, as may be gathered from Bengal Regulation VIII. of 1819, sections 3 and 18, and the other enactments bearing on this subject. Now this being evidently the general principle of the clause, that a deliberate and public proceeding of a judicial, or at least of a quasi-judicial character, shall be held a justification for refusing further inquiry after the lapse of so short a period as a year, we cannot reasonably suppose that a case was intended to be included, in which, as in the one before us, there may have been none of those preliminary proceedings.—Vide per Coleridge, J., in Cooper v Harding, 7 Q.B., 941, which afford a *prima facie* safeguard against wrong to an owner of property. Taken where it stands in the clause, the branch of it which we are especially considering seems not intended to apply to orders of the administrative kind issued at the mere discretion or caprice of a Revenue officer. The general operation of a Limitation Act is to withdraw, from suitors and creditors, rights, which they previously possessed, of prosecuting their claims at their convenience. There is no abstract injustice to any one in these rights, but for the sake of public convenience, and to prevent the possibility of false claims founded on the loss of evidence by which they might be rebutted, it has been found expedient to impose limits of time upon their exercise. But when a limitation of a common right is imposed, we must be careful not to make the restriction narrower than was intended by the legislature. When the previously existing law, or right, has not been clearly abrogated, it must be taken as still subsisting. Applying this principle to the case before us, we must not carry the restriction further than will satisfy the obvious intention ; the construction, asked for by the respondents, would in our view exceed that intention, and cannot be admitted. It is true that in the case of Krishnaji Fishwanath Joshee v. Mukhund Chimunshet (2, B. H. C. R. 19) the late learned Chief Justice of this Court adopted a rule of construction different from that which we have laid down. There in a suit by the purchaser at an earlier sale in execution against a purchaser at a later sale, who had dispossessed him, the learned Chief Justice held that the suit was one to set aside a sale, and guided by the supposed analogy of sections 246 and 247 of the Code of Civil Procedure he determined that the claim was barred by the clause we are now considering. But the suit was not directly one to set aside a sale though it might aim at a similar result ; and the inclusion, within the operation of the clause, of a case not clearly comprehended in its terms, was on further consideration found unsustainable. In the subsequent case of Lalchund Ambaidas v. Sukharam Wd. Chundrabhai, 5, B. H. C. R., A. C. J. 139, Sir R. Couch says, "Clause 3 of sec. 1 of Act XIV. of 1859 is in terms applicable only to suits to set aside the sale, and the concluding words appear to show that it should be construed strictly [they] are inapplicable to a suit where the dispossession is the cause of action." These cases are useful as an illustration of the principle that an Act diminishing a common right cannot safely be given, by judicial construction, a stringency going beyond the plain intention of the legislature. Before the latter of them had been decided, Sir Barnes Peacock, delivering the judgment of a full bench, had already adopted the principle of a strict construction in the case of Partab Chander Chaodri v. Brojo Tal Shaba and others (VII., W. R. C. R. 253) and in another case at page 256 of the same volume. The case of J. Poulson v. Madhusuban Pal Chaodri, reported at F. B. Rulings, p. 101, presents some features very similar to that now before us. There the question being whether the mention of "rents of any buildings on lands," in clause 8, sec. 1 of Act XIV. of 1859, superseded or not the express provisions as to rent suits in Act X. of 1859, Norman, Acting Chief Justice, says "the word 'lands' in clause 8 may have a sufficient meaning given to it by treating it as a term subordinate to houses, that is, as applying to houses and lands appurtenant thereto, as distinguished from 'lands, forests, rights, fisheries' and the like in the sense in which the word is used in section 23 of Act X. of 1859." The mere mention of "lands" was held not necessarily to include within the scope of the enactment all the cases which the term itself might etymologically comprise when there were indications that the purpose of the legislature did not really extend so far. It appears to us then, equally on principle and on authority, that the suit in this case is not barred by the operation of clause 3, section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859. The appeal will be remitted for disposal to the Division Court with this expression of our opinion.

A MAN having the appearance of a French peasant presented himself at the printing-office of the *Suisse Radicale*, and with coolness truly surprising inquired if he could not have printed for him some forged bank notes. It need not be added that he was promptly handed over to the police.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand that the Hon. Sir Richard Couch is about to introduce very important changes in the status and privileges of attornies and vakeels of the High Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At 11 P.M. on Wednesday the River Police picked up a native in the river off Howrah Ghaut. It turned out that he was the dandy of a boat which had sunk near the ghaut. The man stated that his name was Bhopal Mullick, that himself and a manjee, named Tonee, and two other dandies and a churrundhar, were on board a boat which was laden with fifty-seven bales of cotton received from the railway godowns, that the boat had while crossing the river fouled a buoy, and at once sank. He did not know what had become of the other men ; believed they had swam ashore.—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.—We hear that a daring dacoity was committed on last Monday at Bally, near Howrah, in the house of one Srimutty Jogatmoney, who has been robbed of almost all her property, amounting to Rs. 500 or 600. The ruffians entered the house between one and half-past one in the morning, when the inmates were all asleep ; but the frequent barking of the dog shortly awakened them, and Jogatmoney is said to have cried out for assistance from her neighbours. On this, the dacoits, who mustered almost 16 persons, rushed in, forced open the door, inflicted on her person severe wounds, and plundered the property. The poor woman and her neighbours raised a hue and cry, but the police did not come forward to render any assistance.—*Englishman.*

THE ALLAHABAD CAUSE CELEBRE.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars of the Allahabad *cause célèbre*, a very ugly case of frailty on the part of a frail one of the fair sex is the topic of conversation. The wife of one of our photographers, it appears, contracted a friendship, and as would seem from subsequent events, something more than a friendship, with a young individual, a Calcutta fop, for whose idle hand Satan apparently had ready mischief. This gay Lothario addressed a letter to the object of his illicit love, which was so slovenly hid, that the husband got possession of it, and in it read to his astonishment that his rival, unable any longer to restrain his feelings, suggested the removal from the way of the only obstacle between him and happiness, by the administration of a small dose of arsenic, which he said he could procure from a young man who delights in preserving reptiles and other obnoxious animals in chemicals. The injured husband began by turning his wife out, and then informed the magistrate of the kind intentions of his wife's lover. The Don Juan was apprehended, and is now chewing the cud of his infamy in the worthy company of Moulvie Liakut Ali. The fair respondent has taken her location in one of the hotels, awaiting the result of her faithlessness.

JOHN FROST AT OOTACAMUND.—Mr. John Frost is amongst our recent arrivals. He has been spreading his white garments here and there in the hollows of the hills at night time, and has only removed them when Old Sol has got up of a morning and given peremptory orders to that effect. It is rumoured that Mr. Frost's appearance has angered the old gentleman ; and there seems some truth in the rumour, for people who have been out of doors during the day lately and have met him complain very much of the heat he displays.—*South of India Observer.*

TIGERS.—The member of the striped fraternity, who we stated in our last was "wanted" at Kroormund, by Colonel Christie, has got off, for this time, with a whole skin, on account of a little knavery on the part of a shikarie, who on receiving an "advance" for payment to coolies to beat the shola where the tiger had taken up his quarters, only disbursed a part of it, pocketing the remainder. The consequence of this was, that when Colonel Christie and his party arrived on the ground, the coolies, who were dissatisfied with the short commons they had received, were absent, and nothing could be done. It is some satisfaction to know that the shikarie has been sent by the magistrate to jail for three months, for embezzlement. This morning Colonel Christie and a friend left Ootacamund to look up another member of the fraternity, near Sattiamungalum, and known as the "Sattiamungalum maneater." We hope they will be successful. We are informed that a gentleman, who came up the old Coonoor Ghaut a day or two since, saw the carcases of no less than four bullocks on the road. The gentleman examined one of these carcases, and saw the marks of some large animal's claws on it, and that the throat had also been torn and sucked by some beast. On making enquiries he was told that all four bullocks had been killed by a tiger, and one native asserted that he had seen the tiger spring on one of them from the roadside.—*Ibid.*

THE KING OF SIAM AT RANGOON.—On Thursday a deputation went in the Nemesis to meet H. M. the King of Siam at the mouth of the river, he being expected from Moulmein on Friday morning. Early on Friday H. M. 10th Regiment and the 10th and 14th M. N. I. were marched to the Strand, and lined the road from the Iron Wharf to beyond the Church. At half-past nine the steamer with His Majesty on board approached the wharf, and a royal salute was fired by a party of Royal Artillery on shore and the Nemesis and the two Siamese steamers in attendance. His Majesty was received by Mr. Eden uncovered, and proceeded at once to Government House in Mr. Eden's carriage, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and Siamese Minister, the troops saluting as the carriage passed, and bands playing "God save the Queen." We trust His Majesty is satisfied with his reception, and are glad the hospitality of Government House has been offered him.—*Rangoon Mail*, Jan. 6.

COOCH BEHAR.—No one can have watched the wonderful progress from embarrassment to prosperity and wealth made from time to time by native estates under the management of Government, without being struck by the contrast between the success of Government as an agent for others in such affairs and its failure as a proprietor to develop the resources of its own great estate, or even to keep clear of financial deficits. We are reminded of this contrast by a report before us on the administration of Cooch Behar. When, at the death of the late Raja, the estate came under the direct management of Government in 1866, the revenue was Rs. 6,90,000. It is now Rs. 9,20,662, with a clear surplus of Rs. 30,139 over expenditure, and a cash-balance of Rs. 1,60,531 ; and this result has been achieved consistently with performance of all those duties of a civilized ruler, to the necessity of discharging which it is usual to attribute the difficulties of our financial ministers. The police has been re-organised ; education has been provided for ; public works are liberally conceived and executed; surveys are held, and the system of regular payment has been substituted for the liberty to extort, which under native regime was the chief means of remunerating establishments. In 1774 the revenue of this State was Rs. 1,35,159.—*Englishman.*

THE NEW YEAR BALL AT MADRAS.—The usual new year ball at the Banqueting Hall came off on the night of Thursday last. The attendance was unusually large, owing perhaps to the circumstance that this was the last Government Ball at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Napier would probably be present. On this occasion, however, it was regretted on all hands that Lady Napier was not present in the Hall. Lord Napier and suite arrived at a little after nine o'clock. Dancing, however, did not begin till ten, when His Highness the Prince of Arcot came, and was received by his Lordship with the usual ceremony. Dancing was after this kept up with great spirit till half-past twelve, when His Excellency led the way, supporting the Prince of Arcot, to the supper tables. Lord Napier proposed the usual toast. In proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency said that it had been his privilege on occasions of festivity like the present to lead the cheers of assembled guests, but on this occasion he felt it a very great privilege indeed to be able to do so, at a time when the recollection of threatened danger and of a deliverance was fresh in the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. After alluding to the feeling of anxiety on the part of the Queen, and to the feelings of sympathy and joy that had been evoked among Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the world, His Excellency proposed the health of the Queen, and hoped that such dangers as had just been passed through would long be strangers to the Royal Family. Her Majesty's health was enthusiastically drunk with three cheers, and one cheer more which was proposed by His Excellency. During the delivery of the short speech by Lord Napier profound silence prevailed at all the tables. After supper, dancing was resumed and continued till after two o'clock in the morning.—*Madras Times.*

A DR. GETTY has discovered a remedy for the blight, the foe of the gardener and fruit grower. It is simply the application of a decoction of quassia with a brush to the parts of the tree or plant affected by the blight.

BY the underground railways, to say nothing of the labyrinth of sewers, London is now very extensively honeycombed. Some people think that this may lead to a great calamity some day. England is not exempt from earthquakes ; several have been reported in the last year or two ; a severe shock of earthquake would probably affect the metropolis more disastrously now than formerly would have been the case. A gentleman from London tells us that he could discern a vibratory motion above ground caused by the movements in the underground passages.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE STYLE OF CONDUCTING WORSHIP IN THE CATHEDRAL AND BYCULLA CHURCH.

NOTES BY "INDEX" IN "THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC."

ON the first Sunday after my arrival in Bombay some years ago, I attended the services at St. Thomas' Cathedral and Christ Church, Byculla, and I recollect well the disappointment I then experienced, after all I had heard of the "High Churchism" of the Bishop of Bombay. After a long absence, I lately attended Divine Service on Sunday at both these Churches, and my notes thereof are as follow :—When I arrived at the Cathedral, it was somewhat before the appointed hour of service, so I had time to look at the Christmas decorations which, though pretty, were much the same as in former times, and I was sorry to see that the altar was (though vested in white) wholly destitute of ornament, save two unmeaning lighted tapers. Presently the organ on which I hear a vast sum of money has been expended sounded, but the position in which it is now buried prevented my forming any judgment as to its power, though it was very evident it was being handled by a skilful artist. The tread of many feet soon announced the arrival of the surpliced choir, who strolled up in a very swagging and unbecoming style, followed by two clergymen and the Bishop. The singing was simply abominable, and a disgrace to Bombay, for there was hardly an Amen which was properly sung, and to my surprise Advent hymns were used. The Bishop preached with his usual ability, but his discourse was a little too long, and in some places not quite just, and I thought his Lordship's pleasant face betrayed disgust at the devotionless service he was taking part in. The congregation was a large one, but I heard very few responses being made. Comment on the above is surely needless, and I came away with the fixed determination not to go to the Cathedral services again whilst conducted as they now are.

On the other hand, everything at Christ Church, Byculla, records a most cheering progress From being a most dull duett between parson and clerk, the services in this Church are the most hearty in Bombay. A choir has been established, who sing most creditably. The prayer desk, though still looking too much like a pulpit, is placed in its proper position, and Hymns Ancient and Modern and a new Psalter have been introduced. In a word, the dull and heavy type of Protestantism, which used to distinguish the services of this Church, is being gradually converted into the more lovely features which mark the worship of Catholic Christendom. I hear, too, that the Priest has taken the place of the Chaplain Parson of former days ; for the voice of the Pastor is now regularly heard in his daily round of parochial visits, and many a one who formerly knew his Parish Priest only by name, knows him now as his friend and guide.

In my next, I hope to bring to light a thing or two which has come to my knowledge in regard to the S.P.G., and which I think will startle even those who worship its present autocracy.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF BENGAL.

IN an article on "The present condition of the Country," the *Som Prukash* (a Bengal native paper) of the 27th November, in the first place, requests the Lieutenant-Governor to make known to the public the results and the cost of his tour of inspection in the mofussil, stating that no dissatisfaction will be expressed regarding his travelling expenses, if people come to know that his going about has been for their good. The editor then generally dwells upon grievances, almost all of which had been noticed by him more than once before this, viz., the inefficiency of the Calcutta, and especially of the Mofussil police, the detective inclusive, in apprehending and bringing to justice thieves and murderers ; the all but uselessness of the courts of justice of the present day, and the summary rejection of cases by the Judges on technical grounds ; the determination on the part of the Judges and the Government to reduce, as much as possible, the number of special appeals—a thing which, if carried out, will, considering the qualifications of the Zillah Judges, prove a terrible hardship to the poor ; the imposition of the income and municipal taxes, and the road cess ; the retrograde influence which the policy adopted by Government regarding the breach of the permanent settlement will have on the condition of the cultivators ; the hostile attitude assumed by it regarding education ; the excessive duties levied on productions of art, making them almost unprofitable as articles of trade ; the non-admission of natives into the army ; the loss of the prestige of the Deputy Magistrates under Mr. Campbell's administration ; the insults frequently heaped upon the uncovenanted officers ; the little likelihood there is for native civilians ever occupying high posts, as may easily be concluded from the case of Baboo Sutyendru Nauth Tagore ; the proposed duty on tobacco, which would be altogether unobjectionable if substituted for the income-tax and the road cess ; and the indifference manifested by Government by continuing to realize taxes, when the whole country is being decimated by inundation, sickness, and famine. He concludes by saying that if Government authorities, anxious to do real good to the country, were to give heed to public opinion and do their own duty, the hardships people are suffering at present will come to an end in the course of six months. But where is there such an effort on their part ? They are particularly fond of travelling, of durbars, and banquets. To tell the truth, never, since the establishment of the British dominions, was the condition of the country so bad, and the dissatisfaction of the public so great as in the days of Lord Mayo. That the result of such a state of things will not be productive of good, every thoughtful person will be able to understand.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—"St. Johnstoun's" letter on the subject of regimental messes is only one side of the question, and as he has had his say, let me have mine. Regimental messes are the curse of the army. In this country any one living out of mess can live for half, or perhaps less than half, than he can in mess. He has the opportunity of learning habits of economy, and of cultivating the abstemious habits he has been brought up in—both of which are impossible to any one living in mess. He can dine at the hour most conducive to his health and comfort, and on such food as best agrees with him. He is not forced to associate with uncongenial companions or listen to conversation—I was about to write immoral, but will say with a double meaning—and I never yet heard of a mess wherein such conversation did not abound, and where those using it were not considered *beaux esprits.* He is not forced to drink expensive liquors, or to long for them, by seeing others continually indulge in them ; he does not perpetually hear racing and gambling, and "taking his liquor like a man" (Anglicè getting drunk) talked of as the acme of perfection, to which it is to be his ambition to attain. He does not learn to abhor "shop," as any rational conversation on the subject of his profession is called ; and lastly, he is not called upon to pay for entertainments far beyond his means, or to call what possibly his ruin is to be attributed to—"hospitality," or "keeping up the credit of the regiment." Let any unprejudiced officer of some standing in the service think over the many youths he has known "come to grief" in the service, and answer me if their ruin is not to be attributed to habits of extravagance and dissipation contracted in the mess, or if joining with the germs of such in their characters they have not been fostered and developed in the mess. Your correspondent asks "what would a regiment be without a band ?" And, so far as I can discover, it would still be a regiment, only enhanced by some 30 or 40 more men. Drums and fifes are ample music for all military purposes ; indeed, the band is only required for marching-past, and it is to be hoped that that relic of barbarism will soon be swept away If a body of officers wish for a mess, by all means let them have one, and by so doing get the quicker rid of them from the service ; but do not have it, as at present, compulsory on others to pay for their amusement.

TEMPUS EDAX RERUM.

"OUR OWN BAMBOO."

(*Indian Observer.*)

CAMP SONG.—*Tune*—Paddle your own Canoe.

A story upright we will now indite, a tale, both terse and true,
Of the staff of life which we cut with our knife, and we call it our own Bamboo.
We have all of us met with friends in life who have proved both staunch and true ;
But, believe me, of all, whether short or tall, there is none like our own Bamboo.

If a knife we want, or a spoon for our soup (of these things we possess but few)
We know that they all can be furnished at call from the stores of our own Bamboo.
As we stride up the hills, we grip our friend with a grip that is given to few,
For we feel that the friend who will stay to the end is indeed our own Bamboo.

When up we have toiled, our meal is boiled in a tube of greenish hue,
But let that pass ; all flesh is grass, and so is our own Bamboo.
It makes the floor, it forms the door, and roofs our mansion too,
No cup we need for our rum, indeed, as we quaff from our own Bamboo.

We warm our toes, and dry our nose at the Bamboo cheery fire ;
You may call it a weed, this pliant reed, but its qualities all admire.
As the hill we breast, our weight we rest on its stem so straight and true,
It's as good as a wife, it's the staff of life, our own, our own Bamboo.

MODERN SYSTEM OF SPELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I have been a regular reader of your paper for the last five years, and I must say I was much amused in finding a change. I mean the new method you have adopted of spelling native proper names, and which has been so highly admired by some of your learned and erudite correspondents. Not being one of the number, I could not possibly understand the reason of your adopting the change. I thought it was impossible to spell native names correctly in English without a knowledge of Sanskrit, which very few Europeans possess. Without such a knowledge things would be made even worse, and confusion would get worse confounded. As regards the names of persons, a legal difficulty will arise by adopting your method (or rather the transliteration system of Professor Wilson). I will illustrate it. Here is a man, named, say, Koylash Chunder Bose. According to you, he ought to be styled Kailasa Chandra Basu. Suppose he is a possessor of Government Securities to a large extent. If he goes to the Bank of Bengal for payment of his interest, the Secretary will surely refuse to recognise him in his new name, and will tell him flatly that he never knew such a man. Many other difficulties will arise, but I am not going to take up your space by enumerating them. Just fancy the time-honoured name of "Dutt" metamorphosed to "Datta," "Mitter" to "Mittra," "Mookerjee" to "Mukhyoje," and so on.

Trusting you will give this an early insertion in your much-esteemed journal,

YOUNG BENGAL.

THE FEVER-STRICKEN DISTRICT OF BURDWAN.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Supplement to Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a mass of official correspondence regarding the epidemic fever which has for some time past been raging so severely in the district of Burdwan. The most important of the documents embraced in it is the report of Dr. Payne, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the district in November last. The fever at that time appeared to be everywhere abating, though the effects left by it were but too visible in the diseased and emaciated condition of large numbers of the population, many of whom were probably moribund, and very few of whom are likely ever to recover their ordinary health. Dr. Payne's observations confirm the impression of other enquirers, that the disease is independent of mere local causes of insalubrity. It appears to invade and decimate indiscriminately the dirtiest and the cleanest villages ; and the rich and the poor have, as far as appears, suffered in equal proportion. Another remarkable point noted by Dr. Payne is, that villages which in former years were severely affected have this time been comparatively exempt from the disease. There can be little doubt that, as he remarks, the circumstances indicate some change which has been gradually at work in the physical condition of the tract, and is more or less commensurate in extent with the prevalence of the sickness. "With this view," he proceeds, "a cause sufficiently wide and potent is not far to seek. It is one which has already been brought to notice by medical officers, and with peculiar force by Dr. Smith, Sanitary Commissioner, and one which, I venture to think, the events of each succeeding year tend more and more to bring into absolute demonstration, viz., the gradual conversion of a well-drained, healthy, and prosperous tract of country into the condition of the Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a sub-soil water-logged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb. It needs but little penetration to see that the people are suffering from the disease which is well known in fenny regions, and from its equally well-known accompaniments and consequences ; nor can the dry appearance of the immediate surface-soil be long a source of deception, for every wayside puddle shows that there is stagnant water within a foot of the surface even at this season of the year ; and the general state of the sub-soil is a matter of necessary inference."

With regard to the causes of this change, he says—"That there has been gradual silting up of the natural drainage outlets, is an established fact. It is on record that some of the water-courses, which now are unequal to the drainage of the fields on their banks, were formerly navigable by large vessels ; and that the progress of this evil should have been greatly accelerated by the Damoodah embankment, is but a natural result of intercepting the mass of water which annually scoured the channels and maintained their depth. An opinion prevails on the spot that the embankment, through other means, has caused the fever. It is thought that a healthy influence in the annual supply of fresh water by inundation, filling the tanks and cleansing the lands, has been lost, and that the fertilizing effect of the river silt is removed, to the impoverishment of the land and of the people ; but these two beneficial agencies are indirect in their relation to malarious disease, and it is not necessary to include any such in estimating the effects of embanking the river, for by the mere mechanical process of scouring the channels the inundation must have, without doubt, provided that for want of which the districts are now, to all appearance, suffering gradual depopulation."

Thanks chiefly to the Maharaja of Burdwan, who has set a noble example to his brother zemindars by contributing fifty thousand rupees for the relief of the sufferers, the Bengal Government has been able to comply with all the requisitions of the local officers, for native doctors and medicines, as well as for food and clothing. In Burdwan nine dispensaries have been established, and a European medical officer and twenty-two sub-assistant surgeons have been despatched to the aid of the civil surgeon of the district. Dr. Jackson, the present Sanitary Commissioner, has proceeded to Burdwan under the orders of Government, and is to remain there for the present and submit fortnightly reports of the state of the public health. The fever, however, is again increasing ; the mortality threatens to depopulate the neighbourhood ; and a hundred more native doctors have been urgently called for. Measures are being taken to comply with this demand as far as possible ; and medicine is being supplied without stint ; but the funds at the disposal of Government are altogether inadequate to the emergency, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in his resolution, expresses an opinion that in an extreme case like the present, where the people of a large and populous district are suffering so severely from sickness and from want, the circumstances justify an appeal to the sympathy and aid of the general public. The Commissioner has accordingly been directed to do all in his power to make widely known the distress prevailing, and to advertise the need of subscriptions in the newspapers.

That such an appeal will be liberally met we cannot doubt ; at the same time we are convinced that the money will be thrown away, unless the Government grapple at once with the cause of the disease. Therapeutic measures may mitigate the effects of the fever, but will not stop it. Nothing short of a large and comprehensive scheme of drainage will suffice for that purpose ; and whatever the cost may be, such a scheme must be carried out at once.

P. & O. VERSUS OTHER STEAMERS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

"I HAVE never performed the voyage in greater comfort ; and as this is my thirteenth voyage, I need say no more in testimony to the excellence of the arrangements on board." Thus wrote Major-General W. F. Marriott, Military Secretary to the Bombay Government, on the 20th December last, while on board the Rubattino steamer Arabia. It must be admitted that a man who has travelled to and from India thirteen times, mostly no doubt in P. and O. steamers, is entitled to speak with authority, and there can be no doubt, therefore, that General Marriott's testimony in favour of the Rubattino steamers is deserving of more than ordinary consideration. He highly approves of the arrangement of having the principal accommodation for passengers in the forepart of the ship, and declares that it is attended with a degree of coolness and cleanliness he never before experienced. As to the table arrangements, he writes :—"The table on board is most excellent, *quite equal to that of the best hotels.* The service both at table and in the cabins is quiet and attentive." It would appear, indeed, that the arrangements for the comfort of passengers on board the Italian company's steamers are everything that could be reasonably expected or desired. The fare is £50 only from Genoa to Bombay, including wines and transit fees through the Canal ; whereas the passage-money by a P. and O. steamer is £60 from Brindisi to Bombay, plus £3 for transit through Egypt, plus £3 or £4 for liquors, and, possibly, plus another pound or two for hotel expenses in Egypt.

Now, we would call attention to another picture, just to enable those of our readers who may be contemplating a journey home, to draw their own conclusions as to which route and which line of steamers they should travel by. At the same time that General Marriott's steamer was making her way from Aden to Bombay, the P. and O. steamer Pekin was on the voyage from Aden to Galle. This steamer is one of the latest additions to the P. and O. fleet, and is a magnificent vessel of 3,700 tons, commanded by one of the best known and most highly esteemed captains in the P. and O. service. The accommodation of the ship is excellent ; the saloon is a magnificent room about 100 feet in length, and beautifully fitted up ; the cabins are lofty and airy, and the port-holes so high from the water, that it would be rarely necessary to have them closed ; and the baths are not only good, but there are plenty of them. She is also a fast steamer ; goes her eleven knots easily, and can be driven fourteen or fifteen if necessary ; she is moreover very steady, when properly laden, the vibration of the screw being but slightly felt even at the very stern of the ship. In all probability, indeed, the Pekin will become a favourite boat with P. & O. passengers. But it is only right to say that the interior management of the Pekin, like that of a good many other P. and O. boats, is far from satisfactory. The staff of stewards was much too small. The attendance at table was consequently most unsatisfactory, and each meal was little better than a scramble in which somebody was sure to be dissatisfied. Either particular dishes could not be procured at all, or when brought would be cold and unpalatable. It is not that the food was not of good quality—the materials were excellent, and the cooking unexceptionable,—it is that the food was frequently spoilt in being served up to table. No doubt the stewards did all that was possible under the circumstances, and struggled and perspired like men who were determined to give satisfaction or perish in the attempt. But it is not possible for one man to give proper attention to eight or ten passengers, especially when he has to race backwards and forwards over a course of perhaps forty or fifty yards to supply the various demands from the table. Of course there was a good deal of grumbling at such management, and when the steamer arrived at Galle, there was something very like a contested election as to whether or no a complaint should or should not be addressed to the directors. Of course there always are grumblers, and frequently unreasonable grumblers, on board a P. and O. steamer—men who seem to find nothing else to do but sit in judgment on the bill of fare, who

> "Sigh for fresh butter and abuse the ghee,
> Sneer at the ox-tail soup, and praise the pea,
> And for discussion find a boundless field
> In Irish stew hermetically sealed."

But it is not the men of this stamp to whom we allude. It was a general complaint on board the Pekin that the attendance was far from what it ought to be on a first class passenger steamer. This may have arisen from want of proper organization or from an insufficiency of hands, but whatever the cause, it can hardly be to the advantage of the company that such complaints should be general. With so many competitors now in the field, the P. and O. Company cannot afford to be indifferent to the comforts of passengers, even in comparatively trivial matters. A great deal has yet to be done to make the internal management of P. and O. steamers equal to that of the "best hotels."

"AZAMAT BATUK" attained literary fame during the late great war. A highly priced monthly periodical, copiously illustrated, dealing with social subjects from he satirical rather than other points of view, is on the point of being brought out by him "and some of his friends."

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The American Correspondent of the *Times* writes—"A few persons unknown to fame met in New York the other day and went through the form of annexing Canada to the United States by the simple expedient of passing resolutions. There are also some references in the New York papers to a contemplated meeting of sympathy with English agitators of the Charles Dilke school. Should reports of either reach London, the public ought to know that the American people have nothing to do with these meetings. They are usually got up by Fenians, meagrely attended, and generally laughed at by the people. The vast mass of our citizens have no desire to do anything that will in the slightest tend to mar the friendship between England and America, and they ought not to be held responsible for the antics of foreign outlaws who congregate in a great city like New York."

STEAMERS AND SPAR DECKS.

(*Shipping Gazette.*)

THE letter of "A Foreign Captain," in our impression of Friday last, presents a new phase in the discussion of admeasurement for registered tonnage. Our correspondent would make, not the burthen of a ship, but her actual cargo tonnage on each voyage, the standard for levying dues. On principle, this seems fair enough, but as a practical method of determining the question it will not stand the test of critical examination. Vessels whose space is chiefly taken up for passenger accommodation, and carry but very little cargo as compared to gross tonnage, could not be assimilated to each other, or to ships expressly built for conveying large cargoes in excess of their register. The quantity, also, is not expressive of values. If the charges were levied on the quantity of cargo discharged, a distinction would have to be drawn between weight and measurement, and, therefore, the dues would be the same on a ton of gold as those on a ton of salt. Theoretically considered, the charges should be *pro rata* with the earnings. A tax fixed on so much per ton in weight or measurement would not, however, meet the justice of the case. Freight payments are not proportionate in every trade, and they differ relatively according to the tonnage anywhere on the market. As regards distance, also, competition reduces freights out of all equivalent relation to length of voyages. Again, if actual amounts of freight payable were to regulate the incidence of taxation, regardless of working costs, the charges would be disproportioned to net profits. It is true to assert that dues fixed on the register tonnage of a ship offer many inequalities of taxation, if we compare burthen to earnings, or gross carrying capacity to register. A ton in weight of coal measures 40 cubic feet, but for measurement of goods the usage is to charge freight on 50 cubic feet to the ton. A ton customs register allows 100 cubic feet to the ton, and before deck cabins for crews came into use, this conventional ton was held to represent very fairly the space apportioned to cargo. All ships have to carry more or less of stores and provisions ; they also require space for chain lockers, and stowage of spare sails, gear, hawsers, and arms. Many vessels are likewise fitted with powder magazines, and places measured in for register tonnage, but never set apart for cargo. Nearly every ship has spaces in which ordinary cargo cannot be stowed. Lamp rooms, space taken up by masts, and every impediment to stowage, such as stanchions, knees, girders, and slides, count in for measurement. On a long voyage a ship must take in a large quantity of water, besides wood and coal. Allowing, therefore, for broken stowage on measurement cargoes, it was deemed that, taking the after cabins of a ship, with perhaps a surgeon's cabin, dispensary, and sick room, with all other hindrances to stowage, there remained but little over 50 cubic feet per ton for register. If, however, the ton is to be determined by the displacement of salt water, or, in other words, the weight of a ton of salt water were to be taken to represent a ton register, the divisor would be 35 instead of 100, and many ships could not carry the amount of cargo for which they would be taxed.

"A Foreign Captain," it may have been seen, is strongly in favour of spar decks, and he instances the value of deck coverings, by the security afforded to a schooner he purchased, and so fitted. This spar deck converted an unsafe vessel, which had washed overboard five of her crew, into a good seaboat. Her harbour, light, and other dues, however, made it unprofitable to work a safe vessel, thus improved, in English ports. All covered-in spaces count in the cubical contents, and if a vessel does not earn more money than before when her tonnage is increased, she may as well be broken up. From this it may be gathered that it will not answer ; financially, to add a deck shelter for the protection of crews and passengers, in consequence of the increased rates payable on every voyage. By the Act of 1854, every permanent and covered-in erection on deck having to be measured in for computation of tonnage tends, therefore, indirectly to the sacrifice of life. Our able and experienced correspondent "C.," in altering the divisor of measurement, purposes to discard altogether all reference to erections above the main deck. In that case, vessels with and without spar decks would be placed on an equal footing ; and as it is generally admitted that a ship with a spar deck may load deeper than one wholly flush, it follows that spar decks would become the fashion and flush decks the exception. Between a regular and permanent upper deck above a main deck, and a complete spar deck, there is, or might be, such little difference as not to be distinguished in carrying capacity. The law at present steps in between shipowner and shipowner, and takes care that one is not advantaged at the expense of the other. This is a most difficult task, and in cases where covering, awning, or spar decks have been erected solely for safety, and not for the purpose of increasing the cargo capacity, great hardship appears to be inflicted on shipowners. It is almost impossible to draw a line of demarcation, and declare what does or does not in this particular respect constitute increased tonnage for the stowage of goods, or for the accommodation of passengers. A compromise would, perhaps, meet the hitherto strenuous objections of those owners of sailing ships who protest against allowing spar decks to steamers without adding to register, and compensating the owners of steam ships for the convenience afforded by those additions. Let all under and above the main decks be measured by the existing system, and deduct 75 per cent. from all space above the cargo deck, conditional on a freeboard to be agreed upon from the water-line to the underneath part of the main deck beams, and then the question might be solved satisfactorily. It should be borne in mind, however, that dock, harbour, light, and other dues are payable on register tonnage ; and the scale of manning, strength of chain cables, and weight of anchors are also regulated by it. Charterers and insurers, also, should be placed in a position to understand what is the actual burthen of a ship, but by the system, of allowances this seems likely to be difficult to ascertain.

THE MURDER OF MR. NORMAN.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes on 15th November :—

The murder of Mr. Norman is again becoming a subject of conversation, after having for a few days almost passed from the public mind. There are rumours, some wild enough, but others by no means wild, with respect to the murderous accomplices, not one of whom, so far, has been apprehended. A gentleman informed me a day or two ago that a respectable Mahomedan had said to him, "The Government (past Government, of course) is to blame for the murder of Mr. Norman. When a fanatic attempted to murder Mr. Ainsley, then Judge of Patna, why was the murderer allowed to escape punishment ? Under the Mahomedan rule he would have been blown from a gun, there and then, his home would have been razed to the ground, and his instigators would have been treated in exactly the same way. You Englishmen do not understand the people you are dealing with. Your good intentions and nonsense about justice are attributed to cowardice, and in this way you invite murder." These words were written for me by the gentleman who had himself noted them at the time, or immediately after they were spoken, and there are few men in India who comprehend the subject better than my informant. I am not quite sure, however, that the calm and law-abiding policy of the British Government is not calculated to prove the more successful in the end, and perhaps, indeed, it is the more calculated to cause fear even at present, provided always that it does not allow justice to be thwarted. The following are some of the statements now being made with respect to the murder of Mr. Norman. It has been publicly stated that the murderer had been seen for some weeks on the Alipore-bridge, not far from the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Belvidere. Of his purpose no one can speak, and probably no one ever will be able to speak, unless it is found that the man came down with an open commission from the leaders of the fanatical treason, as is probable. Mr. Norman to die, if possible ; if not possible, then some other distinguished man. It is openly stated among the natives that about 30 men came down from the frontier to Calcutta on the same errand, and that these men were in Calcutta up to the day of the murder. A number of persons came down from Cabul every year to sell wallnuts, grapes, &c., but these always return to their country when the warm weather sets in, whereas the 30 to which I have referred are said to have been in Calcutta for the last 18 months, pretending to sell shawls, &c., but in reality drawing their support from another source. This is merely rumour, but rumour communicated to me from a quarter with good means of information. The same remark applies to what will follow. I shall carefully mark any rumour which I find absolutely rejected where means of testing the rumour exists. It is stated that on the day of Mr. Norman's murder many accomplices of the murderer were at the Town-Hall, and that while the capture was being effected one of them ran up and said, "Why are you ill-treating this man ?—he is a madman." It is stated also that one of the attorneys of the Court immediately after the murder recognized a man who had been tried for murdering Englishmen at Delhi during the mutiny. Of course, this supposed recognition may be an error. I scarcely think that a native face could be so easily recognized, and there must have been, at least, a strong chance of mistake. The ease with which Moulvie Liakut Ali, the arch-traitor of Delhi, has moved about for so many years, shows with what impunity a man may escape notice in this wilderness of human beings. The general opinion is that the Indian Government ought to break up the Wahabee camp on the frontier. Many a tribe that at present dares not move from dread of the fanatics would gladly take advantage of the presence of a British force to put an end to the Wahabee settlement. Of this, however, the Government alone can judge.

OF the 180 candidates present at the last Entrance Examinations of the Sydney University, 18 were young ladies. They all matriculated.

GRATITUDE.—The following is a fine instance of gratitude :—A dentist was recently saved from drowning by a labourer, and from the depths of his grateful heart exclaimed, "Noble, brave, gallant man ! How shall I reward you ? Only come to my house, and I will cheerfully pull out every tooth you have in your head and not charge you sixpence !"

THE CUTTY SARK IN SCOTLAND—The new Christman pantomime at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was produced a few days ago ; it is called "Tam o' Shanter." On the occasion of its first performance, the young lady (Miss Anderson) who played the part of Nanny appeared in a garment of longitude so "unco scanty," and so suggestive of the costume of the original heroine of the story, that it seems to have called forth the disapprobation of the audience. On the following evening the lady refused to go on the stage, upon which the stage manager came forward, and explained that he had not been aware that she was to appear in a garment of such significant shape and insignificant dimensions. The lady, however, now writes to one of the newspapers as follows : "As such a costume is provided out of the wardrobe by order of the management, they must have been thoroughly aware of the exact dimensions of the so-named 'cutty-sark,' and consequently it could not have been entirely unsanctioned or unknown to the management. Had I seen the costume previous to my first appearance in the pantomime, I should certainly not have appeared in it, but it was brought to me three minutes before my appearance in the Alloway Kirk scene. What could I do, situated as I was—between the constant urging of the stage manager to go on and the clamour of the audience which would have been caused by a stage wait ? My being placed—nay, forced—into such a very distressing predicament was quite a sufficient reason for my resignation and unexpected withdrawal."—*Scotsman.*

STRANGE SUICIDE IN PARIS.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows—"An unfortunate child of genius, Monsieur T. C. Regnault, well known as the inventor of a new method of engraving on steel, has relieved himself from the sorrows of this world by committing suicide in a wretched garret in the Place Louvois. Poor as he was, it was not poverty which drove him to self-destruction, for he had long been accustomed to look misery cheerfully in the face. He had a favourite dog, who died a natural death in his arms on Saturday last. He had often said that this dog, named Cherie, was his only friend, and that he would never survive it. He was as good as his word. This is no newspaper fable. I have ascertained the truth of the sad story from poor Regnault's most intimate friend (it was a misanthropic delusion which led him to say he had no friends,) and from personal recollection of him I can quite understand his courting death as he did. Regnault brought out a serial containing exquisite engravings of historical women in France. He made an encouraging sum of money by a portrait of Victor Noir immediately after his assassination by Prince Piere Bonaparte. When war was declared against Prussia last year he left Paris for England, because his principles did not allow him to shed blood, and he refused to serve in the National Guard. He paid extra for the passage of his dog, a very big one, in the railway, and arrived with scarcely a shilling in his pocket in London. There for a short time, thanks to letters of introduction with which he was furnished, he gained a precarious living by giving drawing lessons. In the autumn of last year he turned up at Tours—always with his dog. There I saw him. Knowing how distressed he was, I encouraged him to drop in at my lodgings at supper time, but he was so proud that it was difficult to persuade him to eat. He would, however, ask for something for his dog. The dog was fat, and he was lean—so lean that he might have played the apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet* without any making up. Specimens of his best engravings were displayed in a shop of the High-street of Tours, but at that anxious time there was no market for any such wares. His only means of subsistence were two francs a day, which he got in the office of the *Moniteur* for writing the addresses of subscribers on little strips of paper when the journal was folded for the post. One day in November, 1870, he founds means, probably by his acquaintance with the printers in the *Moniteur* office, to issue a flaming prospectus about a balloon of his invention, which he said would be the saving of the country, because it would carry into Paris over the heads of the Prussian besiegers sixty bullocks at a time. The ratiocination by which he sought to prove the practicability of the invention was evidently the work of a disordered brain. He sent a proof of the prospectus to a lady who had been of some use to him by introductions to London, and said he desired to have her name at the head of a subscription which he was sure would become universal. This lady, not wishing to connect her name with a mad project, but knowing that Regnault was on the verge of starvation, recommended him to get some person of more scientific authority to head his list, and, while not presuming to patronise his invention, begged to offer five francs towards the expenses of printing. Regnault returned the five francs in a bitterly-worded letter, saying that after this check he was disheartened, and had no hope in his project. Nothing more was ever heard of it, and I believe that charitably offered five francs, which he would not take, was the only subscription he ever received. What became of him during the last year I do not know. But during one of the most intensely cold days of this prematurely cold winter his dog died. In the wretched lodging, which it is wonderful that he should have found means to pay the rent of for many years, he was found dead, with the corpse of his dog in his arms. Stiffly clasped between his thumb and forefinger, a phial containing arsenic was found. A paper on his table recapitulated what he had before said to friends, that he had long made up his mind not to survive his dog. Another paper stated that the first dose of poison he had taken was insufficient, but that he was about to swallow another which could not fail. *Felo de se* can never be the verdict upon poor philanthropic, amiable Regnault. He was beyond all doubt *non compos.*"

A SEANCE IN A FASHIONABLE NEW YORK CHURCH.

THE *New York Herald* reports what it gravely calls "one of the most exraordinary and interesting manifestations of psychic force which has ever appeared to the credulity of intelligent men and women," and gives the following relation as the "faithful and serious statement of an eye-witness, who intends simply to tell the truth :"—

"Sunday after Sunday last summer a table, standing immediately under the little desk from which is weekly announced the Gospel according to Beecher, in New York, showed unequivocal symptoms of being thrilled by the fervid oratory of the 'Young Men's Apostle.' As everyone knows who has attended Plymouth Church, the preacher and the audience usually settle down to serious business at about the middle of the "præsermon" prayer. It is Mr. Beecher's custom at this point of the service to 'let himself out' with that grand earnestness which is the chief secret of his success as an orator, and after a few sentences of passionate rhetoric, the congregation willingly abandon themselves to his magic spell. At times, indeed, the audience seem enchanted ; they sit motionless as the men in that Eastern tale who had been turned into stone by the wand of a wicked magician. It was at this juncture that the disembodied spirits, who, viewless to the gross vision of mortals, delight to haunt the precincts of the temple, were wont to betray symptoms of agitation. And they 'manifested' their excitement after the customary fashion of modern ghosts by an attack upon a table—that 'middle reporters' table,' which is one of the most conspicuous objects in the church. The table began to move to and fro, slowly at first, and then faster, with a weird, tremulous, sliding motion that stirred the souls of those who looked on with solemn awe. As 'Amen' closed the invocation to the Deity for wisdom to know the right and strength to hold fast to it, the dumb furniture, which thus betrayed the sympathetic energy of the dead with these grand aspirations of the living, tipped up and down—so violently, indeed, as to throw the pencils of the scribes upon the floor. Through the sermon the manifestations were even more marked. Those things, wonderful as they are, occurred not once or twice, but many times. They were only stayed by the dispersal of this set of reporters to other tables. Yielding to a mistaken fear of Mrs. Grundy, a vigorous effort has been made to hush up these interesting and instructive illustrations of an unexplored force of nature. We are assured by eye-witnesses that there was no possible concert among the reporters to move the table, and that its gambols continued in a more demonstrative form than before after every human being near by had drawn back their chairs several feet from it. These movements, also, which at times assumed almost a satatory earnestness, curiously corresponded with the outflow of the currents of Beecher theology. Whenever the preacher made an effective peroration, he thrilled the table as well as his hearers, while in seasons of merely ordinary interest the table had scarcely a perceptible motion.

"It came to the knowledge recently of the *Herald* that the 'spirits' had been playing their fantastic tricks before a crowded congregation at Plymouth Church, and animated by no other motive than a desire to get at the real facts of the phenomena, a *Herald* reporter was requested to interview one of the privileged members of the ghostly circle on the unrecorded and remarkable behaviour of a table in Plymouth Church, that until it was lately surrounded by male and female members of the press, has behaved itself with a propriety that was in character with its location. 'Come now, what have you seen ?' asked the unbelieving, matter-of-fact *Herald* reporter of the impressionable and susceptible spiritualistic spectator. 'Seen ? I have seen enough to make spiritualists of every man and woman in the city of New York if I could make them believe that my story was true and that I was sane.' 'And do you believe that spirits communicate with persons on the earth ?' 'I believe it most emphatically. I have had a friendly hand put confidentially into mine when it was impossible that it could be a human hand. I will only tell you what I have seen at Plymouth church, and you may make what you can of it.'

"'You know there are three reporters' tables standing against Mr. Beecher's platform. The middle table, directly in a line with Mr. Beecher, is an innocent-looking affair on pine strained to imitate black walnut. Some four or five weeks previous to Mr. Beecher's summer vacation, I noticed an unusual commotion in the little circle of reporters, and, as I had been seated by the usher in a chair very near their table, I could not avoid seeing all that was going on. Mr. Beecher was in the middle of his long pre-sermon prayer. As he uttered the words—"Let the whole earth learn the power of love such as brought Christ to earth to die for men"—the table moved slowly and deliberately towards one of the ladies, and pushed so violently against her arm that she was obliged to move back. Then it moved as deliberately to the lady opposite. You should have seen the faces of the reporters. Their eyes said plainly, "What shall we do if this table keeps moving ?" But keep moving it did, back and forth, with a slow, monotonous slide, till the prayer was finished, and then it gave three emphatic tips by way of amen.

'Undoubtedly, somebody up-stairs endorses Beecher,' said I to myself, my eye still on the table. Then the hymn was given out. It was about adverse winds, and cares and troubles, but each stanza closed with this line—

> As my day my strength shall be.

When that line was sung the table tipped so that the pencils lying upon it rolled to the floor, and the reporters, who had evidently forgotten the spirits for a moment in the music, gave a little involuntary start and a look of horror that to a looker-on was irresistibly comic. They controlled themselves perfectly, however, and took their paper upon hymn books in their laps and began to write. Meaning to do their best, they all moved back so that not the hem of a garment touched the table. Mr. Beecher preached one of his most radical sermons that day. The table seemed alive. At the very points where a radical reformer would have wished to applaud, the table would push with great force one of the reporters, and travel to the opposite one, as if to say, 'That's so ; that's the truth.' That the table was not touched by even the reporters' raiment during the sermon I would take my oath before any Court in the country. The thing has attracted so much attention that the reporters have decided to leave the table, and sit separately in the audience."

A NEWLY-INVENTED fly-paper in Titusville Pa., is covered with nitroglycerine, glue, and molasses. The flies, attracted by the molasses, alight, and are stuck fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in ecstacy, when the friction of their own shins causes the nitro-glycerine adhering to their feet and limbs to explode, blowing them to atoms.

APPREHENSION OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE CLERGYMAN FOR FORGERY.—The Rev. John Woods, incumbent of Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, Lancashire, has been arrested on a charge of forgery and fraud The clergyman was out on a ticket of leave, having been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude about eight years ago for appropriating club funds. He returned eighteen months ago. During last summer he asked a schoolmaster to apply for a grant for the enlargement of his school. On his doing so, it was discovered that a grant for £200 had been made twelve years ago, the money having been obtained by forged names and certificates. The prisoner was apprehended on Sunday, and taken to London for trial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

A DEFENCE OF HINDOO "CLASSICS."

(*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 10.)

We English seem to be growing immorally moral. The Press, of course, represents this morality, and has a great deal to say about tone. Latterly both the Government and one or two of our contemporaries have taken up the question of school books, and have found a number of those in the vernacular of a highly immoral character. Siva's tricks, which are detailed in the indigenous classics, are said to be unfit for youth to read of. And many other of the Hindoo gods and heroes ought not to be cited as examples for Hindoo youths to imitate. Were all the myths and legends connected only with the past as were the classic stories of Greece and Rome, it is said there would be less objection to them. But the dancing girls, who minister in the temples, keep up the connexion between the present age of regeneration and the past age of obscenity. These dancing girls are said to be held in reverence by the people, and our system of education tends to perpetuate this reverence. Why, then, should we not seek to give the pupils of our schools books impregnated only with the pure morals of the West? Why allow free access to the stores of Oriental obscenity, and keep locked up the purer moral teaching of the West?

We shall not argue in favour of immorality, but we will lift up our voice against both claptrap and hypocrisy. We call all these comparisons of Oriental and Western literature odious in the sense of being offensive to the people of the country and at the same time Pecksniffian. People condemn the Pharisee in the parable, and yet consider a greater gulf to be fixed between themselves and the people of the country than there was between him and the publican. Men acknowledge that it is not that which goeth into a man that defileth a man; that knowledge does not create crime; that the mention of a wicked act does not necessarily cause its repetition. The grossly literal translation of many of our college text books would doubtless offend the tastes of all educated men. But is not that true of some of our own finest poetry? Take Tennyson, for instance, and paraphrase the last few verses of the marriage at the end of "In Memoriam" as we translate Tamil, describe the thoughts of Jephtha's virgin daughter as she submits to the conditions of her father's vow, explain the parallel drawn between Cleopatra and Rosamond, the woes of Oenone and Helen, the wiles of Vivien, the baseness of Lancelot, and the faithlessness of Tristram. Take again our light literature, written by wives and mothers. But it will be said that these are not so gross and disgusting as are Tamil stories or translations from Sanscrit into Tamil. To this we agree readily. But the difference is in favour of the Oriental stories. As to all ancient literature and traditions, men cling with hereditary fondness to Hindoo stories, while their morals have grown a long way in advance of them. Religions last long after they have lost their influence on morals and civil government. The religion of the Prince of Peace has not prevented men from murdering each other wholesale. The rites of the sacred hill of Triputty are not repeated in the plains. Religion does influence morals, but it is as frequently behind the age as before it, and the morals of the past, and particularly of mythical heroes, have very little connexion with the present day. They appear to the youthful reader simply grotesque and in no sense exemplary. They are of such an outrageous nature that they defy imitation. No Hindoo would dream of holding them up as examples. One friend of ours, in a letter which we forbear to publish, asserts, with much reason on his side, that the stories of the amours of gods are common to all religions that have not been evolved by pure reason. The gross passages in ancient authors are tolerated by Hindoos, just as English ladies tolerate the reading of gross language in church, and much of the grossness in both is due to the translations having been made at a date when the sense of propriety of language did not demand a periphrasis, where a single word expressed the meaning, and when translations were made with a view of being too literal. The only consequence of reading grotesquely gross stories is to bring the books in which they are written either into contempt or to be regarded as curiosities, something like we regard the flint implements of prehistoric time.

But, while most of the legends of the past which are offensive to English tastes are innocuous from their outrageous character, modernised English legends are dangerous from the fact that they suggest possibilities. The crimes which we condemn, when read of in the black classics, are presented to us in our own language as amiable weaknesses, and in this form make deeper incisions into people's thoughts than when in a coarser form. The difference is as the difference of a cut between a polished and an unfinished knife. We regard the newly-fledged anxiety about Hindoo morals as a new development of hypocrisy. That it should have been hatched in Madras is certainly deserving of remark, and will doubtless raise a laugh among Hindoos, for these do not believe that the efficacy of the moral teaching of the West is so great as some of our moralists would have them imagine. But the great blot on the Hindoo character of the present day is said to be that the calling of a dancing girl is considered sacred,—not merely honorable, but pious. We can only meet this by a flat denial. Re-marriage being forbidden, widows devoted themselves to the performance of religious exercises, being compulsorily shut out from the world as are nuns voluntarily. Many of them were of course unfitted for conventual life, and, in course of time, practices which their being attached to temples was intended to prevent, became a matter of course. From them arose a caste, and for a widow to join that caste was at a very remote time considered disgraceful, and the only way in which the purity (suttee) of a widow could be relied upon was by being burnt with the remains of her dead husband. The caste of dancing girls is not one that is respected, though those girls are the only class of the female community with any pretentions to education. That Hindoos behave better to people in the position of dancing girls than Europeans do is to their credit. Among the English it is with the strong and the weak sex, as with the boys and frogs, what is play to one is death to the other. It is worse than idle for a Government to talk morality to Hindoos. It is a language which they will scarcely understand at the present time. Morality consists in deeds, and has little to do with words. These may offend propriety, but they do not interfere with morals. The example of the head of the Government would have more weight in influencing morals than would any number of Government orders, or the most complete set of exotic school books.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

On December 15 the thirty-second half-yearly meeting was held at the London Tavern; Lieutenant-Colonel French in the chair.

The report, a summary of which has already appeared in our columns, having been taken as read,

The Chairman proceeded to move that it be received and adopted, and, in doing so, said that the company had for the last sixteen years borne with a great deal of patience the shortcomings of the Indian Government in affording the enterprise that aid which they had every right to expect at its hands, but still he as the chairman of the company had ever endeavoured to place its affairs before the shareholders in as calm a manner as he could. Without going into the detail of small matters, he had now to congratulate them that in spite of all delays they had at length got their passenger station at Church gate-street, Bombay, just opposite the Fort, and it had already, although only opened at the end of October, proved most profitable to the company—indeed, so much so that the demand for first and second-class season tickets had become so strong that the directors in order to meet it had sent out 15,000 of them. There was still some delay about getting possession of the gun carriage site for the terminal accommodation on the harbour side of Bombay, but they hoped that difficulty would be soon got over. He would also observe that they counted next season upon receiving such a quantity of cotton from the Deccan over the Great Indian Peninsula line at the Dadur Junction as would justify them in wishing to make Colaba their terminal station. The report next dealt with the damage done by the monsoon floods, which, however—although greater than they had ever been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—were, nevertheless, less calamitous on the western side of India than they had been in the North-West Provinces. In one instance the wash deepened the bed of the river to the depth of 60ft., and in one instance a bridge was left spanning a chasm, the river which it crossed having cut for itself a new channel. The damage done to the company's lines was, however, through the energy of the directors soon made good, and the through traffic was resumed on the 1st of September. The bridge being of iron, all the materials of it were still available, but yet before the flood subsided, and when as yet it was supposed to have been entirely washed away, the engineers of the company sent a duplicate bridge to replace it, so that there had been very little interruption to the through traffic. The report itself was so lucid and clear, and left so little for him to tell, that looking at it dispassionately it was all in all a satisfactory one. In one paragraph it stated that the accounts not having been made up in the new forms approved by the Indian Government, they had come home without the signature of either Government, Consulting Engineer, or of the Government Examiner of Accounts. That omission, however, had been since made good, and he was pleased to find that although the new accounts were different in form, they differed as to results in no way from those circulated with the report. With respect to the passenger traffic, as usual, the third class passengers outnumbered the other classes, and showed a marked increase as compared with the numbers in the corresponding period of last year, the number being 1,245,640, as against 1,217,189. There had been, however, a falling off in the first and second class traffic, as also in the merchandise, but that was accounted for by the fact that there had been exceptional circumstances at work during the corresponding period of 1870, which tended to swell those particular items of traffic. In the first place there had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay, and secondly, the opening of the Broach Exhibition, both of which had led to an augmentation of the receipts during that period. Again, the cessation of the famine in Marwar had rendered unnecessary the carriage of bread stuffs from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and there had been a reduction in the stone traffic for road metalling purposes from Doongree, and these two circumstances had reduced the tonnage in seeds, grain, and stone to the extent 39,179 tons. As regards the working expenses there was a considerable decrease, and they were now at the rate of 51·22 per cent., and in that were included the income-tax, the fire insurance, and the cost of cartage. The permanent way, stations, buildings, telegraph, and fencing were reported by the chief 'resident engineer in good working condition and repair. The cost under that head had increased from £112 to £118 per mile. Great economy had been introduced in the consumption of coal and wood. There had been a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the train mileage, attended by a reduction of 15½ per cent. in the cost of driving, and one of 30 per. cent. in that of fuel. The net profit gave them a return of £4 7s. per cent. on the cost of the main line, which was not very far short of the guaranteed 5 per cent., and had it not been that income tax, fire insurance, and cartage were included in the working expenses, it would have amounted to about £4 10s. per cent., so that it would be seen they were gradually creeping up to the guarantee. Thirty-seven miles of the Veerumgaum-Wudwan extension had been completed at a cost of about £6,000 per mile, and they would soon have seventy miles completed into that rich cotton field, and to the salt works at Patree. That extension would be made at the expense of the Government, who were to work it. The immediate traffic in salt from Patree to their main line would not be any gain to them, but it was calculated that the extension in question would bring upon the main line itself a large quantity of salt, to be carried on an average a distance of 150 miles. In conclusion, he had to assure the shareholders that the board would not undertake any extensions which did not first meet with the sanction of the shareholders.

Mr. Hartridge seconded the motion, and repeated the assurance that the board would not engage in any speculative extensions. In any extension they might propose it would be one to be carried out with a distinct capital.

Mr. Franklin gave the board full credit for their determination not to commit the company to any new undertaking without the consent of the shareholders. Still, he was not opposed to the policy of making further investments in developing the resources of the district.

Mr. Baynes, in compliance with the request of a shareholder, explained that the £4 7s. per cent. was calculated upon £4,785,000, the capital invested in the main line.

The report was then adopted, and special resolutions agreed to converting the H and the Extension shares into stock, when the proceedings terminated.—*Railway News.*

MEMORANDUM ON PRICES IN WESTERN INDIA.

[BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.]

(*Continued from Friday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

The prices in large towns, and especially in military stations, differed considerably from the prices prevailing in rural districts. The following table is taken from returns intended to illustrate the fluctuations of prices which specially affected the lower paid classes of Europeans:—

Statement showing the prices of certain necessaries of life in four chief towns of the Bombay Presidency, during the years A.D. 1824 to 1863.

YEARS.	WHEAT. Tolas per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.	JOWAREE. Tolas 1 per Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.
1824	..	1,144	2,200	1,040	Jowaree not being a staple article of food in the Konkan, a return is not given.	1,892	2,480	2,560
1825	..	1,144	2,400	1,280		1,548	2,600	1,840
1826	..	2,112	1,920	1,600		3,040	2,200	3,240
1827	..	1,584	2,240	1,840		3,268	2,800	3,600
1828	...	1,584	2,300	2,580		2,752	2,640	4,000
1829	...	1,584	3,680	2,200		3,420	4,200	4,800
1830	..	1,760	2,320	2,200		2,752	3,280	4,800
1831	..	1,760	3,120	2,580		2,752	3,680	4,560
1832	..	1,760	3,200	2,640		2,752	4,200	4,5 0
1833	..	1,320	1,160	1,800		2,034	1,920	3,480
1834	..	1,584	2,000	1,100		3,440	4,000	1,560
1835	..	1,672	2,160	1,440		2,408	3,300	2,060
1836	1,499	1,848	2,720	1,720		2,408	3,2 0	2,000
1837	1,582	1,936	2,760	1,6 0		2,924	2,720	2,320
1838	1,675	2,024	2,880	1,760		3,268	2,880	2,400
1839	1,424	1,408	2,240	1,280		3,096	2,880	2,240
1840	1,899	1,76	3,000	1,760		3,268	3,000	2,480
1841	1,675	1,760	1,760	1,480		3,268	3,760	3,000
1842	1,780	1,760	3,200	2,160		3,440	4,000	3,350
1843	1,780	2,112	3,000	2,802		4,148	3,700	4,080
1844	1,780	2,024	3,100	2,480		3,268	3,809	3,440
1845	1,964	1,936	2,900	2,160		2,150	3,400	3,200
1846	1,095	968	2,200	1,800		2,064	4,600	2,480
1847	..	1,584	2,800	1,640		4,472	3,200	2,800
1848	1,899	3,344	2,80	1,900		5,332	3,300	3,360
1849	1,424	2,640	3,840	2,080		7,160	4,560	2,200
1850	...	2,464	3,520	1,940		3,056	4,240	3,520
1851	1,424	2,376	4,240	2,560		3,440	4,560	4,320
1852	1,460	2,464	3,600	2,040		3,440	3,2 0	2,800
1853	1,678	2,464	3,520	2,040		4,128	3,200	2,800
1854	1,288	2,288	3,440	1,680		2,504	3,040	3,400
1855	1,294	2,112	2,220	2,220		2,432	2,540	4,520
1856	1,600	1,936	3,840	2,060		2,752	3,200	4,280
1857	1,440	2,112	2,480	1,720		2,752	2,880	2,540
1858	1,480	1,936	2,480	1,970		2,752	2,4 0	2,520
1859	1,440	2,112	2,400	1,540		3,096	2,400	2,080
1860	1,280	1,496	1,520	1,440		2,408	2,400	2,040
1861	1,120	1,320	1,680	1,280		2,240	1,840	1,840
1862	1,120	1,120	1,520	1,360		1,600	1,520	1,920
1863	1,080	800	720	680		1,120	720	880

YEARS.	RICE. Tolas per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.	FIREWOOD. lbs. avoird. per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.
1824	...	910	1,500	1,200	...	340	...	...
1825	...	728	1,540	800	...	228	...	...
1826	...	1,092	1,480	960	...	266	...	...
1827	...	1,092	1,760	1,040	...	290	...	...
1828	...	1,092	1,900	1,200	...	266	...	...
1829	...	1,183	1,840	1,520	...	266	...	...
1830	...	1,092	2,600	1,520	...	320	...	...
1831	...	1,092	2,600	1,200	...	320	...	...
1832	...	1,092	2,100	1,120	...	320	...	...
1833	...	1,092	1,040	800	...	320	..	400
1834	...	1 184	1,440	800	...	320	...	...
1835	...	1,365	1 000	1,080	...	266	...	...
1836	1,512	1,274	1,200	960	...	320	...	...
1837	1,591	1,365	1,040	1,080	...	355	...	...
1838	1,440	1,274	1,100	800	...	355	...	...
1839	1,591	1,046	1,300	880	...	320	1,040	...
1840	1,680	1,001	1,360	920	200	356	832	...
1841	1,591	1,001	1,400	1,200	...	340	884	...
1842	1,680	1,092	1,760	1,080	264	355	884	400
1843	1,440	1,183	1,920	1,480	200	340	702	400
1844	1,779	1,183	2,000	1,320	264	320	702	360
1845	1,512	1,365	1,800	1,440	264	336	702	400
1846	1,440	1,092	1,500	1,080	...	320	1,040	400
1847	1,680	1,274	1,600	1,040	264	380	695	400
1848	1,440	1,183	1,700	1,040	160	380	702	440
1849	1,680	1,183	2,200	960	160	380	832	480
1850	...	1,274	2,240	920	...	320	832	4 0
1851	1,315	1,183	2,260	1,040	...	320	1,040	400
1852	1,374	1,274	1,920	1,080	...	340	1,040	360
1853	1,512	1,183	1,760	1,080	...	340	832	360
1854	1,315	1,183	1,760	1,120	...	340	832	400
1855	1,183	1,365	1,480	1,046	...	400	832	400
1856	1,520	1,183	1,490	1,040	160	400	832	400
1857	1,440	1,092	1,320	1,000	120	500	754	360
1858	1,120	1,001	1,640	840	100	500	754	320
1859	960	910	1,520	760	100	266	624	280
1860	1,120	819	1,280	600	130	240	625	280
1861	1,100	913	1,200	600	130	250	624	280
1862	1,120	840	1,040	600	120	240	624	240
1863	760	640	640	440	120	210	520	200

YEARS.	GHEE. Tolas per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.	MUTTON. Tolas per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.
1824	...	152	...	...	...	342	...	...
1825	...	132	...	...	...	418	...	...
1826	...	190	160	...	...	418	...	...
1827	...	209	200	...	...	380	...	...
1828	...	190	...	...	...	380	...	...
1829	...	170	220	...	...	456	...	...
1830	...	209	200	...	...	456	880	...
1831	...	200	180	...	...	456	1,000	...
1832	...	180	180	...	...	608	...	...
1833	...	152	120	...	...	456	...	640
1834	...	171	160	...	...	608	...	...
1835	...	228	220	200	...	608	...	...
1836	213	209	180	...	...	608	520	...
1837	190	19	180	220	320	608	400	...
1838	172	190	160	18	...	6 8	...	...
1839	166	266	180	16	320	532	520	...
1840	187	190	180	...	320	760	480	...
1841	195	209	180	...	384	722	520	...
1842	224	228	180	...	...	681	520	...
1843	195	2 9	180	200	...	684	640	...
1844	179	219	180	200	...	684	640	...
1845	179	190	180	200	...	684	640	480
1846	166	190	200	180	...	685	640	480
1847	60	228	180	160	...	6 8	640	460
1848	224	285	180	210	420	608	680	...
1849	236	247	240	180	320	456	560	460
1850	...	247	200	180	...	684	520	420
1851	175	266	220	220	...	684	480	420
1852	195	266	200	200	...	684	480	...
1853	204	266	240	200	320	684	4 0	...
1854	183	228	220	200	640	912	440	420
1855	187	228	220	200	640	912	440	420
1856	220	247	260	220	560	836	600	420
1857	180	228	221	200	560	760	610	420
1858	140	228	220	160	480	760	640	420
1859	140	133	180	130	480	684	600	420
1860	105	160	120	130	320	640	480	420
1861	120	150	120	110	360	480	480	420
1862	105	145	120	100	320	520	480	420
1863	90	120	120	100	320	480	320	420

YEARS.	FOWLS. Number per 1 Rupee. Bombay.*	Poona.	Belgaum.	Ahmedabad.	REMARKS.
1824	...	4	...	No Return.	The figures given represent the maximum quantity procurable per rupee during each year at any time during the year.
1825	...	4	...		
1826	...	4	...		
1827	...	4	...		
1828	...	4	...		
1829	...	3	...		
1830	...	3	...		
1831	...	3	...		
1832	...	3	...		
1833	...	3	...		
1834	...	3	...		
1835	...	3	...		
1836	...	3	...		
1837	...	3	...		
1838	...	3	...		
1839	3	3	6		
1840	3	3	5	No Return.	
1841	4	3	7		
1842	4	4	6		
1843	4	3	6		
1844	4	4	6		
1845	4	3	6		
1846	...	3	7		
1847	4	3	7		
1848	2	3	7		
1849	3	3	6		
1850	...	3	5	No Return.	
1851	...	3	5		
1852	...	3	6		
1853	...	3	5		
1854	4	4	8		
1855	4	4	9		
1856	4	4	11		
1857	4	4	9		
1858	4	4	9		
1859	4	4	8		
1860	3	4	6		
1861	3	4	6		
1862	2	4	6		
1863	2	4	5		

* N.B.—Returns for Bombay itself not being procurable for a long period, the returns of the neighbouring station of Tanna are given.

With regard to the imports of precious metals, the Commission found that the books of the Bombay Custom House showed that between 1848-49 and 1862-63 the silver bullion and silver coin imported into Bombay by sea, exceeded the exports by 11,529,711*l*.

The total quantity of uncoined silver bullion so imported during the period was nearly 44 millions sterling, the exports being about 27½ millions. This was exclusive of a considerable importation of coined silver. The annual rate of importation had gone on rapidly increasing, while the proportion re-exported had progressively diminished. Dividing the 15 years from 1848 to 1863 into three periods, the Commission found the following results as regards silver coined and uncoined:—

—	Annual average of Imports.	Annual average of Exports.	Percentage of Exports as compared with Imports.	Net increase in Bullion and Silver Coin which remained in the Country.
	£	£	£	£
During the first seven years, from 1848-9 to 1854-5	1,620,926	1,095,445	66	555,480
During six years to 1860-1	5,756,288	1,387,490	24	4,368,798
During two years, 1861-62 and 1862-3	8,303 178	1,697,744	20	6,605,433
			Total......£	11 529,711

These results did not include imports or exports of silver other than those declared at the custom house, and as there is no duty on bullion or coin, none but large sums were, as a rule, declared.

Nor did the return show imports or exports by land, nor gold, of which of late years the import has been considerable, and yearly increasing.

The Bombay Mint Returns examined by the Commission extended over 31 years, and confirmed the results deduced from the custom house returns. They showed that the annual average of silver coined into rupees had been of the value:—

	£
From 1832-3 to 1846-7, of	1,026,300
„ 1848 to 1855, of	1,368 800
„ 1855 to 1861, of	3,235,600
„ 1861 to 1863, of	6,276,900

As regards the effects of the rise of prices on the people, one collector (Mr. Propert, Ahmedabad) states, "The labourers are rich, and for every 500 consumers of superior kinds of grain* in bygone years there are now 10,000."

Another (Mr. Golsfinch, Belgaum) points out that the prosperity of the cultivating classes in the South Mahrata country commenced with the introduction of the revised rates of assessment about 30 years ago.

It was furthered by the rise in prices consequent on the Russian war in 1854-55, by the mutinies in 1857-58, "which caused an enormous expenditure in the country, and it has been brought to an incredible pitch by the American war."

"The cultivators now, in fact, occupy the position formerly held by the grain dealers. They command the grain supply of the country, and sell or withhold as it pleases them."

Mr. Shaw Stewart states that in Canara, a coast district, prices had been rising since 1841. "Now (in 1863 for the first time within memory, rice is being inported into Canara," from ports lower down on the Malabar Coast, to supply the market in the South Mahratta country, which always before used to export grain.

Mr. Ingle, at Kurrachee in Scind, notices the abolition of statute labour as having raised the wages of labour in Scind.

In the South Concan Mr. J. Robertson notices the greatly increased value of land, which had become saleable for high prices where it was hardly ever saleable before.

In Sholapoor (Deccan) Mr. Duff says, "The poorer classes are now far better off than they were ten years ago. It is an uncommon sight to witness the rags and misery which were common enough formerly; everyone willing and able to work can easily earn enough to support himself and family in comparative comfort."

This is the general testimony on all sides and from all provinces.

Everywhere in the vicinity of railway works the collectors remark on their great and immediate effect in raising prices, especially the wages of labour. Many thousands who were formerly producers of grain have, since the railway works began, become consumers. The demand for labour on the railways reached even districts very remote from the railways.

There was a great difference not only in the numbers of labourers employed, but in the mode of paying them. Formerly agricultural labourers were very generally paid in kind, and rarely received money wages. They were almost universally in debt to the village money lender and grain dealer. The practice on railway works of promptly paying for all labour in liberal money wages caused an important social revolution in the habits of all who live by labour, even at a great distance from the actual railway works. The labourers often travelled from their homes 200 miles, or even more, to obtain work so paid, returning to their fields at the cultivating season and harvest time.

The collectors were also unanimous in indicating the extension of cotton cultivation consequent on the American war and of oil seed cultivation consequent on the Russian war, as having greatly contributed to the general rise of prices.

Mr. Propert (Ahmedabad) notes the extension of cotton cultivation from 46,121 acres in 1859-60, to 72,953 acres in 1862-63. "Owing to the exportation of cotton, the tendency has been not only to raise the price of grain, but to double the price of clothes of all kinds. Thus a portion of the poorer classes suffer both in food and clothing, though many of those originally poor are now in a comparatively flourishing condition."

Mr. Ashburner (Khandeish) notes that railways and public works created a demand for labour (paid for in money wages), and withdrew much labour from agriculture. This threw much money into the hands of the lower orders, who had not yet acquired a taste for "the luxuries or secondary wants of life." They spent all their money in food. Prices of food and necessaries of life rose. The American and Russian wars raised the prices of cotton and linseed, and the cultivation of grain for food being thus contracted, prices rose; the annual rains failed; in anticipation of famine, grain merchants kept back stocks, the Nizam prohibited export of grain from his adjoining territory, while railways continued to export towards the coast."

[In other words, increased money wages gave the labourers increased means of purchasing food, and they did purchase it to a greater extent than before; but the increased demand was not met by increased supply, partly from want of irrigation and adequate means of internal communication, partly from the unwise fiscal restrictions on export imposed on neighbouring grain producers.]

There is general testimony to the revision of rates by the revenue survey and assessment having greatly contributed to the well-being of all classes, but it had to some extent counteracted the tendency of prices to rise, where the reduction of assessments had led to the cultivation of land formerly waste.

All the collectors regarded the rise in prices as likely to be progressive for some time to come, and most of them as permanent.

References were made to 17 of the principal Banks and the oldest of the leading mercantile firms in Bombay, to ascertain whether they had given any and what general increase of salary to their establishments on account of the increased cost of living. Two of the replies stated that no increase had yet been given, but one of them added that the subject was under consideration.

Two had raised all salaries 15 per cent. since 1863.

Four had raised all salaries 25 per cent.

And one added that the necessity of a further increase was then under consideration.

Four had raised all salaries from 25 to 35 per cent.
One „ „ 40 per cent.
One „ „ from 20 to 50 per cent.
One „ „ 50 per cent.
One had doubled salaries since 1859.

There were increases of salary all round to all employed, and in addition to increase given in individual cases to reward or retain special servants; also, in addition to bonuses, given in some cases periodically.

All the officers consulted were unanimous in their testimony to the suffering caused by the rise in prices to all persons with fixed incomes, and especially to the lower classes of Government servants.

Returns were obtained of the actual cost of living of three families of Brahmins, the class from which the educated native servants of Government are chiefly drawn in the Deccan (Poona) in 1829 as compared with 1863. They gave the following results as the average monthly expenditure of each class:—

—	FIRST CLASS. Food.	Clothing.	Total.	SECOND CLASS. Food.	Clothing.	Total.	THIRD CLASS. Food	Clothing	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In 1829	10 7½	3 3½	13 10½	7 1½	1 9	8 10½	6 0	1 9	7 9
In 1863	23 ..	6 4½	29 4½	15 10½	3 4½	19 2½	13 4½	3 4½	16 9
Increase in 1863	...	...	P. Ct. 111 71	...	...	P. Ct. 113 89	...	...	P. Ct. 112·70

There was every reason to believe that the case of the lower salaried servants of Government in many parts of the Presidency, especially in the Southern Mahratta country, was even worse. Almost every collector reported great difficulty in filling up vacancies in the Government service, and the impossibility of enforcing an efficient and honest performance of duty by ill-paid officials, who set little value on their situations and had ceased to dread dismissal. Many in the higher grades resigned what had formerly been considered excellent prospects of promotion and pension, owing to the difficulty of living on their official salaries. This tendency was observable even among European officers, and the evil effects were very seriously felt in the police force in several provinces. The sufferings of pensioners and others who were unable to turn to other modes of subsistence were represented as very serious.

The increase in house-rent had been very marked throughout Western India, but the rate of increase differed greatly at different stations, owing to a variety of causes which did not affect prices generally. Only one return notes "no perceptible change." In 23 other returns (exclusive of Bombay itself) the increase varies, being stated in two cases at "double," and "increased 150 per cent." in 20 years. The greatest increase noted was in the Island of Bombay, where the municipal authorities, judging from their assessment books, reported that during the preceding 15 years the rents of first class dwelling-houses and mercantile offices had trebled, while the rents of the houses of the middle and lower classes had doubled.

The following return, taken from the report of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, for 1868, shows how greatly the rateable value of house property in Bombay, which is an index of the rental, has increased during ten years.

Rateable Value of Properties for the House Tax (a Municipal Impost.)

———	Number of Properties assessed.	Rateable value.
		£.
In 1858-59	19,648	466,542
In 1868	23,070	1,474,907

Comparing prices in 1863 in Bengal and Western India, the following results are given.

The number of tolas, 180 grains, of each of the following kinds of grain procurable for the rupee was,—

In Bengal.

Rice from 1,700 to 3,000 ...	average ...	2,283
Pulse from 1,090 to 1,545 ...	average ...	1,317
Jowaree ...		4 300
Wheat, from 1,520 to 2,160 ...	average ...	1,840
Grain		3,005
		Rs.
Wages of Carpenters ...	per mensem ...	9
Wages of Masons ...	per mensem ...	5 5/16
Wages of Labouring coolies	per mensem ...	6
Wages of Horse-keepers...	per mensem ...	5

In Bombay Territory.

From 513 to 880 ...	average ...	728
From 680 to 837 ...	average ...	727
From 778 to 1,800 ...	average ...	1,242
From 690 to 1,540 ...	average ...	1,078
From 820 to 1,220 ...	average ...	1,056
		Rs.
Wages of Carpenters ...	per mensem ...	25
Wages of Masons ...	per mensem ...	21
Wages of Labouring coolies	per mensem ...	9 10/16
Wages of Horse-keepers.	per mensem ...	8 9/16

In Bengal, the returns were from Patna, Dacca, and Kishnaghur. In Bombay, from all parts of the Presidency.

While the inquiry into prices was in progress, on the 28th November 1863, Mr. Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, reported as the result of his inquiries from the local officers, that the "state of our troops in Belgaum, as regards the main article of their food, resembles that of troops besieged in a hostile country, and that the lower salaried servants of Government, military and police, on whom the peace of the country depends, were under great temptation to break it, to obtain food for themselves and their families."

On the whole community the pressure was stated to be similar to that produced by a total failure of crops. But as much grain was believed to be hoarded, the Revenue Commissioner had very grave apprehensions of some outbreak ere long, the consequences of which would be most lamentable.

This led to a very animated discussion between the Government of India and that of Bombay, relative to the necessity of permanently raising the salaries of public servants, especially in the lower grades.

A general reduction of salaries had been made by the Bombay Government in 1829, grounded on the fall in prices to the extent of from 20 to 25 per cent., which had taken place during the few previous years.

Office establishments were then reduced from 15 to 20 per cent., and these rates have since prevailed in most civil and military departments in Western India.

All the Collectors consulted by the Commission in 1863-64 noted the adverse effect of the rise of prices on public servants with fixed salaries; one (Mr. Robertson, Tanna) estimated the effect as equivalent to a reduction of one-third from the higher and one-half from the lower classes of salaries, and most of the Collectors give similar testimony.

"Acting on an old general rule, the Government of Bombay gave "batta," or increased allowance, to compensate for increased price of food, to all Government servants whose pay was less than 8 rupees (16s.) per mensem,* and in December 1863 the Government of Bombay proposed an extension of the measure to all their servants receiving salaries not exceeding 200 rupees (20*l*.) per mensem. The cost of this temporary relief was estimated at 39,600*l*. per annum.

The Government of Bombay, in submitting this proposal to the Government of India, noted:—

1. The general reduction of all salaries in 1829-30 consequent on the fall of the prices at that time.
2. The general rise in prices of late years.
3. That this rise seemed likely to be permanent.
4. That there was, in consequence, great and increasing distress among all, but especially the lower classes of Government servants, which materially impaired their efficiency.
5. That Government could afford no relief save by a revision, and, where necessary, an enhancement of salaries.
6. And the problem was, how such enhancement could be granted consistently with the requirements of sound economy?

The Government of India was asked to take these established facts into consideration, and to allow to the Government of Bombay power, within certain limits of total charge, to revise all permanent civil salaries under 20*l*. per mensem.

The limit of 20*l*. was named because it included all menial servants and police whose wants were very urgent, and in dealing with which the local Government might reasonably ask to be allowed some discretion, without awaiting the previous sanction of the Government of India to all details. The necessity for a revision and for some increase equally applied to the higher salaries; but it would have to be made on somewhat different principles, and might await the previous approval of the Government of India.

The Government of India replied on the 5th February 1864, that the establishments of 1857-58 must be taken as the standard which could not be exceeded, and that no increase could be granted pending an inquiry into the duties and emoluments of *all* existing establishments.

The Government of Bombay replied in a letter, dated the 8th July 1864, that they were prepared to undertake such a general revision of establishments as was indicated by the Government of India, if on further consideration it should be found necessary; but before undertaking such an inquiry, they pointed out that a very close scrutiny and revision of district establishments had been made by Sir George Clerk under the financial pressure which followed on the mutinies, and that reductions to the greatest extent compatible with efficiency had been made and carried into effect as lately as between 1860 to 1862, resulting in a net saving of charge equal to 293,500*l*. per annum, of which a large proportion was in permanent charges and establishments.

Saving in District establishments:—	
Salaried and Hereditary officials	£14,600
Permanent Department Establishments	£128,000
Temporary Department Establishments	£150,900
	£293,500

The revision of the emoluments of the hereditary district officers was still incomplete, but had already effected a further saving of charge to the extent of 28,900*l* per annum in a portion only of the Presidency, and this revision, when completed, would effect some further saving.

The Government of Bombay argued that even before these reductions were effected the cost of administration in the Bombay Presidency was not excessive, compared with other parts of India.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* The "batta," or extra allowance granted by the Bombay Government, 12th December 1863, were grain, the common food of the people, was dearer than 10 seers of 80 tolas per rupee (equal to about 20 pounds avoirdupois for 2s.,) was at the following rates:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
On salaries from	200	to	111	per cent.	5
„ „	110	to	51	„	10
„ „	50	to	31	„	15
„ „	30	to	17	„	20
„ „	17	and below		„	25

The Revenue Commissioner, and all subordinate officers were at the same time charged to consider and submit proposals for meeting this extra charge by reductions in the numbers of servants employed or by indicating new sources of income.

* Pulse (Dallore) is one of these superior kinds of grains, and contains much more nutriment in proportion to its bulk than cereals. The consumption of it by natives has everywhere in Western India greatly increased.—*H.B.E.F.*

THE MECCA PILGRIMS AND THE CHOLERA.

A correspondent at Alexandria writes under date of December 12th to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Another fatality has occurred to some Moorish pilgrims on their way to Mecca. An English steamer named the Mada entered the port of Alexandria on Saturday, and reported that near Malta she had met with very rough weather. Two new steam boilers, both on deck, formed part of her cargo, and she also carried a number of deck passengers from Tunis and Algiers. The weather being cold and rainy a number of the "hadjis" had crept into the boilers for shelter. Suddenly a heavy sea struck the ship, carried away her bulwarks, and both boilers—with, of course, the men inside them—were in a moment swept off. Twenty-two men perished. Some cases of cholera have been reported at Calipha, near Acre, but the reports from Constantinople are more encouraging. No definite resolution has been formed as yet concerning the return of the pilgrims through Egypt, but should cholera appear at Mecca it is proposed to make them return by the desert, the Viceroy providing all the necessary food, water, and camels, or, as a milder precaution, they will be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine. But these methods would hardly apply to pilgrims from Egypt itself. The health of this country is as yet good; and although the weather is unseasonably warm, it is hoped we may escape. In 1865 a number of unfavourable circumstances combined to spread the pestilence. A summer unusually hot; a low Nile, and consequently great scarcity of water in the summer months; but, above all, the fearful murrain which during the two previous years had carried off nearly all the cattle in the country. It would be well if British steam-ship companies could be compelled to observe the Passenger Act in the conveyance of pilgrims between ports in the Mediterranean. The state of filth and misery in which these people reach Egypt is indescribable. Fortunately, the profits arising from this source are much less than formerly, so we may hope that in time they will be left entirely to the Viceroy's Azizieh steamers, which would convey them directly to Jeddah. There would thus be one danger the less to the health of Europe.

THE DIVORCE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

Eighth Day, December 9.

(Before Lord Penzance and a Special Jury.)

Firebrace v. Firebrace, Georges, King, Firebrace, Davenport, and Hogg.

On the resumption of this case for the eighth time, the examination of

Mrs. Colonel Davenport, mother of the co-respondent Davenport, was proceeded with. She had spoken to the witness Grey on the subject of the respondent's conduct, but that person had always said that she did not know anything criminally wrong of Mrs. Firebrace. The next question put to this witness had reference to the conduct of the petitioner, whom witness considered to be of a very morose disposition. When she and the respondent looked into Allen's box and saw the diary, they at first only glanced over it, and were struck with such expressions as "jolly lark," "jolly cuddle," and the like. It was by the advice of her husband that she retained possession of the diary and handed it to the respondent's solicitor. On the night when Captain King was alleged to have been with Mrs Firebrace, there was a family party at witness', and King was present. He after dinner went into the drawing-room, and remained there the whole of the evening. She first knew that he was accused of the adultery when the citation was served.

Cross-examined—Had seen the letter from Mrs. Armstrong to Harriet Allen. Had seen Mrs. Armstrong two or three times since the proceedings in this case had been instituted. She had not altered the entries in the diary, or told anybody to do so.

Colonel Davenport, Deputy Commissary-General, and Mrs. Douglas, wife of a clergyman, spoke to being present at the party when the co-respondent King was there, and they in every way corroborated that portion of the evidence of the preceding witness which referred to him.

Geo. Wiggins, a footman, spoke to waiting at the party at which King was present.

Allan Davenport, a young man now 21 years of age, said that he was one of the co-respondents; he was in the militia. Was at the dinner party when King was present. Would swear that there was never the slightest impropriety between himself and Mrs. Firebrace. He was with the respondent one evening at a concert, and returned with her and stayed about an hour, when he had some refreshments. There was no impropriety between them. On another occasion referred to, he went to fetch the respondent to tea. He did not go to the house, as he heard of the fever being in the house, and he was nervous. He waited at the gate.

Cross-examined—Would swear that when he took the respondent home from the concert he did not stay two hours. A cabman named Shorter waited for him. Did not ask the man to go away and return in an hour. The servant came and said she wanted to lock up the house. Had been shooting that day, and had not partaken of dinner—that was the reason he required some refreshment. Would swear that he did not hear the respondent tell the servant that she might go to bed. Was aware that Mr. Firebrace was not at home that night.

Dr. Marsham, M.R.C.S., residing in Tunbridge Wells, was acquainted with the petitioner and the respondent, and attended the latter up to 1869. She suffered from palpitation of the heart.

Cross-examined—Saw Mr. Hogg professionally twice. Would swear that there was scarlet fever in the petitioner's house.

Eleanor Goodwin, servant at the house where the petitioner and his wife lodged, Elizabeth Fleet, the house-maid, and other witnesses were called, who swore that they had never seen Mrs. Firebrace "excited."

Harriet Johnson, a needlewoman, was at work with the door ajar, and saw Allen pass, and heard a sound as if her door was being locked. Had known the petitioner and Allen to be together for ten minutes when they were packing.

Phœbe Cates, a laundress at Southborough, washed for the parties to the suit. She had never seen Mrs. Firebrace "excited."

Fredk. Smith, of the Alexandra-mews, Westbourne-grove, was formerly coachman to the Davenports, and remembered the respondent coming to Clarendon House, where the Davenports resided. He drove her home.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Monday, December 11.

On the resumption of the case, Mr. Francis Baigent was cross-examined in continuation. The questions were founded, in the first place, on a letter of witness to Mr. Rouse, complaining that the claimant was paying so little attention to his affairs that it was quite disheartening, and expressing dissatisfaction with the state of things, as well as with the treatment he had received. Allusion was also made to a threat of the claimant which "would settle his case;" and witness explained that this had reference to a threat that he could take the matter out of Mr. Holmes's hand; but witness did not think that a change of attorneys would settle the case. Nor did he think that anything would leak out. Something that was said about a day's delay being dangerous applied to the claimant's health. Reference was made to another letter of witness, in which he said that in "case of bankruptcy Holmes's bill would have to be filed," which witness urged was written subsequently to the meeting of claimant's friends—who had advanced him money—spoken of on Friday. Then came a letter of witness in which it was stated that claimant said he could not "stop in" for any one; this, witness added, referred to an apprehension that claimant would be arrested for a small debt. Witness had an idea of having heard of an Arthur Dooliver Doolan, who was the person referred to in Cater's affidavit, but there was nothing in that name sufficient to take away his breath; and he added that he knew nothing more. Mr. Hawkins then asked if anything was said to him about Arthur Doolan being Arthur Orton. Hereupon Mr. Serjeant Ballantine interposed, saying that the answer was that witness knew nothing about it. The Attorney-General objected that this was a suggestion to the witness as to what he should say; and there ensued a very warm discussion between the counsel on both sides, Serjeant Ballantine asserting that all through the cross-examination the witness's answers had been misrepresented. The Chief Justice, in deciding the dispute, expressed an opinion that Mr. Hawkins had not very much sinned in this respect. The matter, however, ended in good humour. The witness did not know the person or the name of Arthur Doolan, and had only heard of some such person from Rouse, who thought this might be the person Cater alluded to in his affidavit. A letter of Arthur Orton to his sister, Mrs. Jury, was produced, but the contents were not publicly stated. This was the letter which Mrs. Jury could not produce on Friday, and it was now brought forward by Mr. Holmes, with an endorsement on it that it was the last letter Mrs. Jury received from Arthur Orton. A small book, with some writing or mark on the inner cover, was handed to the judge and the jury for inspection. A letter was then put into the hands of the witness, who said that when he first saw it he thought that there was a great similarity to the writing of the claimant; but, having since studied it, he thought it was not the same; he could not recollect himself and Mr Hingston examining it, and the latter saying the writing was marvellously like. In none of the letters written by Roger Tichborne in 1853-4 were there any marks under the signature like those under that of Arthur Orton. The book above mentioned was shown to witness, who said he saw the letters "R. C. T." written thereon. (The book—a ready reckoner—is one which was found at Wagga-Wagga after the claimant had been there, and in it were scribbled signs and initials, and the words "Hampshire, England," &c.) The letter of Arthur Orten to Mrs. Jury was again taken up, and the witness fixed the date in 1854 instead of 1855. He did not recollect comparing the letter with letters of Roger Tichborne of 1854, or with the claimant's since, with reference to similarity of handwriting; nor would he admit that he had said that the resemblance was "marvellous," and that it was an "awkward" letter. A letter of witness's was read, in which it was stated, of the letter of Orton, that Mr. Hingston had said that the writing was "marvellously like" that of claimant's, and that it was "an awkward" letter, and also that "Arthur Doolan" was enough to "take his breath away," all of which witness had either denied or could not recollect. He could not, however, recollect that he had come to the conclusion that it was "marvellously like." Nor did he tell Miss Brain that it was "very like. There was also in this letter an expression of opinion that "Arthur Orton and claimant ran too close together to be comfortable." Another letter of witness was read which related many circumstances, all of which appeared to lead him to a conclusion that things were not going very well, indicating that the claimant was becoming cool towards him, and alluding to Arthur Orton's letter, which puzzled him; and witness now said that that was because of the resemblance to claimant's writing. He could not, however, recollect whether he told the claimant that he believed the handwriting to be his, but he would not swear that he did not. This letter and others of Orton, and a book containing writing by that person, were handed to the witness, who examined them and compared them with letters of the claimant, and received suggestions as to resemblance, if not identity, in hand writing and spelling, all of which was done in great detail, and occupied a long time. In the course of the questioning, witness said that a man who had been fourteen years in the bush would not improve in his spelling, and with some vehemence he said that the claimant was one of the readiest letter-writers he ever knew. His idea of bush life in Australia was that of a partly savage life. A good deal was made of the claimant's very large "I's" sometimes, and small "i's" at other times, and claimant accounted for his using the latter more frequently since he had returned to England by his revived recollections of his French education, while Arthur Orton's using small "i's" was attributable to his imperfect education. The witness was questioned from a letter of his own as to whether claimant had ever had his photograph taken at St. Jago, and he said that he believed that this had been done, but he never saw the picture. Witness knew, about two years ago, of the fact of the claimant having sent the portraits of his own wife and child as those of Arthur Orton. Having said, in one of his letters, that the claimant going down to Poole was only a show off to his new attorney, Mr. Moojen, who had succeeded Mr. Holmes, he adhered to that opinion now. The witness was asked as to claimant's allowing Arthur Orton's sisters money in 1867, and to claimant's never having seen them or Charles Orton until 1868, and admitted both; but he never heard of Charles Orton's corresponding with claimant under the name of Brand. Witness had never seen any old brother officers of claimant at his house; did not know if the action was being carried on with money raised on bonds. With this the cross-examination concluded, and the Court adjourned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
LADIES' BOOTS,
Beautifully made and moderate in Price.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5 CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.
AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS,
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—19 & 20, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £860,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
Medical Referee.
Dr. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Fellman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore... ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund ...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee... ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor... ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4 William IV., Cap. 84.
Subscribed Capital £500,000
Paid-up Capital £50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued by the Society from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,815-8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,541-18-6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were £84,37,750-15-4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1869.
So that the Annual Premium of a person assuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, for the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of health and payment of a small fine, and within twelve months at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Assured has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for three years or upwards, may be purchased by the Society, or Loans granted on them to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI, and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.